BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion. Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY R. D. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 92 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
18th June ..	"MALWA" * ..	10,911
25th „ ..	"NEURALIA" ..	9,082
2nd July, ..	"KASHGAR" ..	8,840
9th „ ..	"KARMALA" ..	8,983
16th „ ..	"DELTA" † ..	8,087
23rd „ ..	"NARKUNDA" * ..	16,115
30th „ ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
6th August ..	"CALEDONIA" ..	7,572
13th „ ..	"SYRIA" † ..	6,683
20th „ ..	"MANTUA" * ..	10,902
27th „ ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092

"DELTA" "SYRIA" } Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

"MALWA" * "NARKUNDA" * "MANTUA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Remarks.
24th June ..	"KALYAN"	To Colombo, Straits and China.
16th „ ..	"MANTUA"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Remarks.
16th June..	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.
18th „ ..	LINGA	Karachi direct 8-30 am.
19th „ ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh direct
20th „ ..	PURNEA ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	4th June	20th June
Paking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	28th June	10th July.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru	K. Takano.	6995.	11th June	23rd June.
* Kenkon Maru No. 8.	N. Fukai	4668.	26th June	30th June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6995.	9th June	11th July
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5339.	19th July	31st July.
†Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima	5872.	29th July	2nd August.

* This Steamer has no passenger accomodation.
† This Steamer arrives from New York, and Sails for Calcutta *viâ* Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF [illegible]

ESTABLISHED 7TH [illegible]
INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT [illegible]
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed when it does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which may be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. [illegible] SPRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE INDUST[illegible] WESTERN INDIA LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interes allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods ar received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlai N Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH [illegible]AY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundu	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwaila	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Umballa City	
Moshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.

2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.

75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
Total 4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,51,52,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDING[illegible] March 1921 ... 2,71,31,000

[illegible]NG GOVERNORS.
[illegible] Murray, Esq. (Offg)

HEAD OFFICES.
[illegible], Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jaipalguri
Akyab	Jubbulpore
Allahabad	Karachi
Alleppy	Lahore
Amraoti	Lucknow
Bangalore	Madras (Mount Road)
Bellary	Madura
Benares	Mangalore
Bezwada	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bimlipatam	Mandalay
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayanguuge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
[illegible]each	Ootacamund
[illegible] Five St.)	Patna
[illegible]ta (Harrison Road)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Palacolo (sub out station to Cocanada)
Calicut	Vuetta
Cawapore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Seraigunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,600,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalanton)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.

Head Office: 23., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorje & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	Seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Soeranaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%.

Investments mainly in or against Terminable "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

App'y DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta

NATIONAL INDIAN [illegible] INSURANCE CO.

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Bunder Road, Karachi.

G. N. B. VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent,*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard [illegible] Inks of India.

Brightness ! Permanency

Non-corrosiveness !

Guaranteed.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,

GO TO:

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

It is the place!

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A visit will positively profit you

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Fridays.

ADMISSION FREE.

The Bombay Commercial Museum Building

Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,

[illegible] Police Chowkie Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION

	Local,	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the dividends for the year ended 31st December, 1920, at Rs. 7 (7 per cent. per annum) per Preference Share, less income tax, and Rs. 100 per Ordinary Share, free of income tax, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week days and between 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 16th May, 1921.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be issued on production of share certificates or by applying for the same in writing.

By order of the Board.
HORMUSJI ARDESHER & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th June, 1921. C 9638

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copra Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE First Term of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10 a.m.

Students unless they possess the School Leaving Certificate or have passed the Government Service Examination must sit for a special Examination at the College on August 1st at 10 a.m.

All candidates for admission to the College must pass an Examination in physical fitness to be held at the College on August 1st and following days.

All candidates must produce certificates of moral character.

Those candidates who desire to obtain scholarships (Value Rs. 20 per mensem) must present themselves on 1st JULY at 10 a.m. Only those who have passed the Matriculation, School Final or Government Service Examination or possess the School Leaving Certificate are eligible for selection as scholars.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.

Parel, Bombay, 6th June, 1921.
M C 9625

FOREST DEPARTMENT BHOPAL.

SALE OF COUPES.
AUCTION OF THE ANNUAL COUPES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL COUPES of the Bhopal Government Forests will be sold by Public Auction on and after SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1921, daily between 12 and 5 o'clock, at the office of the Conservator of Forests, Revenue Courts, Bhopal.

Further particulars can be had on application from the Conservator's office.

(Sd.) G T. WRAFTER, ESQR., I. F. S.
Conservator of Forests.
C 9745

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 21st June, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Anvers, metal, T. bolts, I. tubes, wires, wire rope, toys, L. R. W. pipes, guns, beer sport accessories, colour, razor straps, marble slabs, paint, parcel sugar, cocks silver assay, pieces plates, cotton, pieces timber, pieces crucibles, tin plates, water paint, raisins, Colombo roots, P. effects, spirits, honey, steel bars, motor car, E. ware, leather belts, China loose paper, lamps, C. oil, bolts and nuts, papers, shelters, W. I. boiler, tubes, show cards, machinery, hardware, drums, L. beltings, stationery, sugar samples, pick axles, coir, yarn, locks, piece goods, beads, L. oil, carpet, gum, wheat, brass ingots, tel. stores, suji khare, loose straws, loose bars, pulley wheel, casting, beds iron pattern machinery chemicals S. washers, fire bricks, nails, fish plates, old clothing, B. Tiles, shoes, vermouth steel angles, cigarettes, coir rope, iron pipes, S. thread, shovels, dry dates, almond, dry fish, ghee, blocks, asphelts, black paper, joists antomole B. powder, laces, motor accessories.

AUCTION SALE of old Iron, Cable Chain, Manilla Rope, Old Steel wire rope, Empty paint and oil casks, Old Canvas, Carpet, Dutch Matting, Troop Gear, Teak and Scrap Cuttings, Electric Gear, Troop Fittings, Cooking Galleys, Seated, Latrines, Galley Cover, Empty Bottles, Steel Life Boat, Collapsible Boats, etc. etc.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public auction on THIS DAY, Monday, the 20th June 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 88 BALES ADONI (MADRAS) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd June, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway goods yard Colaba by order of the Insurance Office concern the following bales of Cotton damaged by fire and water.

88 Bales Adoni (Madras) Cotton R R 85 Invoice No. 50 Adoni to Colaba.

A Deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Plant and Machinery of The West India Brick Co., Ltd.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 27th June, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises, near the Junction of Haines Road, Turguson Road and Worlee Road, the following brick making Machinery:—

2—Carven No. 1 Brick Making Machine with single Mix.
2—Open base perforated grinding Mills and Elevators 9ft. 0in. diameter.
2—Adams Piano wire screens and 2 shoots.
1—Mixing and Tempering Mill 7ft. 0in. diameter.
1—Baxter's stone breaker complete with set of jaws.
1—Engine to drive same.
Main shifting pulley's, pedestals, wall boxes etc.
1—Marshall compound jet condensing Engine with cylinders, 18ft. 2lin. diameter, pools governer fly wheel grooved for 7 ropes 11in. diameter.
1—Lancashire Boiler 30ft. by 6ft. by 6in. diameter, Yates and Thoms.
1—Boiler Feed Pump 6in. by 4in. by 6in.
1—Small pump, steam pipes and onnections.
Miscellaneous stores, accessories, and spare parts for machine.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Old Sunderdas Mill premises Block No. 12 by order of the Importers and on account and risk of Messrs. The National Spg. Wg. and Hosiery Mills Ltd., 2nd Floor Shrikrishna Buildings, Hornby Road, the following:—

8 cases 50s Egyptian Warp on Cops 1772 lbs.
4 cases 70s, Egyptian Weft on Cops 880 lb.
Ex: S. S. "Elysia."

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co., Ltd. Agents, the E. D. Sassoon United Mills Ld. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at Pydhoni Tamba Kanta on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Girdhardas Radhakisondas the following bales:—

25 Bales 3/12s. yarn 3 Chinamen Ticket (400 lbs. each) of Edward Sassoon Mill.
25 bales 16 1/2s. yarn 3 Chinamen Ticket (400 lbs. each) of Edward Sassoon Mill.
7 bales 3/12s. Seven Stars Ticket (400 lbs. each) of Jacob Sassoon Mill.
5 bales 20s Seven Stars Ticket (400 lbs. each) of Jacob Sassoon Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ENGINEERS STEAM SHIP AND MOTOR COMPANIES AND OTHERS.

SALE OF AERO-ENGINES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 23rd day of June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree:—

About 114 Aero-Engines, Rotax and Verticle by known makers such as Beadmore, Haspano Suiza, Gnome le Rhone, Liberty, R.A.F., Vickers, Napier, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Oil Merchants and G. I. P. Railway Agents.

AUCTION SALE OF 60,000 PIECES CARD BOARDS.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-charge of the Government Telegraph Stores Mossie, MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the said stores below the bridge at Mazagaon.

60,000 pieces card boards size 6in. by 3 5/8 in.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods to be removed within 8 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the entrance of the Platform No. 7 of the Victoria Terminus Station:—

One "Overland" motor car No. 4524, 1916 Model, 4 seater, consigned by Mr. H. Brown from Poona to Mr. A. Logsdail, Bombay, under H. C. Ticket No. 2028/21 of 3rd December 1920.

Also by order of the concerned.

One "Belsize" Motor Car No. 3186 four cylinder, 5 seater.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the motors to be removed at the same time.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, HOUSE BUILDERS, FURNITURE MAKERS AND SHIP-BUILDERS.

AUCTION SALE of a large lot of Padauk and White Chuglam Scants, Malabarwood, Teakwood, Cheriwood, Deodarwood, Sal Scraps, Junglewood, Mixedwood, Poonwood, Benteak, Mangowood, Paliwood, Oregon Pine, Manjangwood, Singaporiwood, Japanese Pine, Bullies, Hollow Bamboo, Mate poles, Teak poles, Teak pickets etc. etc. at the Cotton Depot Sewri, lately pertaining to the Timber Sales Committee of the Board of Industries and Munitions.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 28th 29th, and 30th instant respectively at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) daily Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the cotton Depot, Sewri the above mentioned goods by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. M. Shah and Co., Messrs. Keshow ji Mulji and Pirojshaw R. Vakharia.

A list of the goods and conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th and TUESDAY, the 28th June at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed parcels and luggage consisting of Motor tyres, chimneys, C. P. goods, cane chairs, harmoniums, scented oils, belows, shoes haberdashery, English and country medicines, gas cylinders, a large lot of empty spirit drums of 2 and 4 gallons capacity, colour, leather, portmanteau, grain, brass and copperware, boxes, and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of the sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO

Government Auctioneers,

AUCTION SALE.

Sale of copper tubes, brass tubes, copper and brass tanks, old and new canvas, plate iron, scrapiron, angle-iron, old furniture crockery, old clothes, old hospital iron cots, iron chain brass, copper, zinc, lead, gas cylinders iron tanks of 400 gallons, manilla ropes, coir etc., etc. Too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay. Sale will be subject to the approval of the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay. Purchasers will have to pay fifty per cent. deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In case of default the lot will be resold if so occasioned, while he will have no claim to profit on such resale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale.

1 400 lamps 125 Volts dynamo.
1 55 H P Hornsby oil engine both are in working order and can be seen at Electric shop. In Government Dockyard.
1 Small Motor Launch with dynamo and engine can be open to inspection on any working day.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co.,
Government Auctioneers.
71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

MESSRS RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

Auctioneers 41, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GOLD ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERIES, ETC.
HIGH COURT, SUIT NO. 450 OF 1918.
Hassanalli Joomabhai & ors. .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Sakinabai widow & ors. ..... Defendants.

Messrs. RICHARD AND READYMONEY, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 41 Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors' office at their rooms by order of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs in above suit, the following very valuable articles belonging to the above Estate, Gold Bangles, chain, Necklace, Diamond rings, Earrings, 18 K. T. Watch, half hunting watch, pearl and ruby earring, buttons, diamond nose-ring, sankdas, kunchey, long chain, one full patta necklace, diamond upring, etc.

Jewelleries will be on view before two days from the sale date. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and delivery to be taken within two days on payment of the balance.

RICHARD & READYMONEY.

Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 4827.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of immoveable property situate at Bora Bazar Street advertised for sale on Thursday the 23rd June 1921 is postponed until further notice.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
Medows Street Fort.
Opp. the New Share Bazar Bombay.

Sale of one "Carriev" Motor Lorry No. 304 on account of Mr. Ardesir Sorabjee Khajotia the Mortgagor advertised to take place is postpone until further notice.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY, Monday, 20th June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, [illegible] and armless chairs, mirror [illegible] boards, writing and dressing [illegible] teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, [illegible] typewriter, one Vicker's Hand Sewing Machine etc.

By the order of the party concerned.
6 new Carpets. sizes 12 by 15, 12 by 16, 9 by 12, 14 by 12.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., The Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the Estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—

Re—Vivian Noel Gibes' Estate such as—
Glass screen, wooden screen, Turkish Bath, weighing Machine, Steel Bar Balls with weights and stand, dumbells, wooden boards Punching Balls, Mirrors, Picture Frames, etc., etc.

Re:—Rustomjee Dadabhai Billimoria:—
Two Brass Dhobi Irons.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.
A big lot of Grey Dhot etc.
Carriages, Horses, Cycles etc., etc.

BONA FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE.

By the order of the Executors of Late Mr. William Dunkersby, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th June, 1921, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Laburnum Road new Gamdevi the Household Furniture consisting of Drawing Room suites dining Table chairs, beds, almyrahs, cupboards, sweet tone Piano, milners' safe utensils crockeries, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ALI UMAR STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon sell by public auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Atta Hussein Makdumbux in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 13th day of March 1920 and made between the abovenamed Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent (free from Sauad) land or ground together with messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Ali Umar Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 954, 955 and 956 and New Nos. 8130 Old Survey Nos. 1883, 1884 and 1885 and New Survey No. 818 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6036 and Street Nos. 177-179-181 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by Sweepers passage, on the West by the said Ali Umar Street, on the North by another property of the Mortgagor mortgaged to the Mortgagee and on the South by the property of Khatri Ahmed Sulleman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office at No. 13 Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

KATOL

STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO
Princess St., BOMBAY

DO YOU REMEMBER OR HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapy —Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Klar dycon, etc.

D. Shaikh Kanchi & Co
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
GRAND WEEK-END SUCCESS;
NEW CINEMA PROGRAMME !!
M. A. WETHERELL & JACKIE DOUGLAS
In a Splendid 5 reel Photo-Play:

The man who was afraid."

A funny story in which a young girl marries a man who has lost his memory being tortured by Indians for a week, for the sake of his wealth but hates him for his cowardice. A sailors' song on the harbour brings backs the lost memory and explanations follow. The pair to lead a happy life.

FUNNY PLOTS !
LIFELIKE & BREEZY ACTING!
BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES !!!
COMING !
COMING ! !
COMING ! ! !

For Adults „

A WORLD, SENSATION!
PEGGY HYLAND
Again in :—

Other Men's Daughters"

By E. Lloyd Sheldon.

A VIOLATION OF THE GOLDEN RULE THAT STRIKES BACK HOME. A PLAY WITH A MORAL AND MANY BIG THRILLS.

USUAL PRICES.

A Fascinating Mystery on the Screen
Present by Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS

JUST FOR ONE WEEK

Match Your Wits Against a Detective—Can You Slove?

"The Mystery of [illegible] Yellow Room"

An Emile Chautard

PRODUCTION
A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Messrs K. D. and Brothers Present this Week
The all-engrossing Conclusion.
of their tremendously powerful Serial

"The Broken Coin"

and
a four-reel Indian Mythological Dramma.

SAVITRI

Four Shows To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 at 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Subhadra-Haran

PRODUCE BY KOHINOOR CO.
The most enchanting story of
HINDU MYTHOLOGY

PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEWS.

TIME
Daily 5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 9.30 p. m.
A Thrilling Photoplay of the
TURF, STAGE and AIR.
"WHITE STAR"
"WHITE STAR"
A Sensational Drama of
RACING, STAGE LIFE AND AEROPLANES.
"AROUND THE TOWN"
PATHE PICTORIAL AND COMEDIES

THE EMPIRE

DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES, LD
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
FIRST OF OUR
5 BIG 5
SUPER PICTURES SEASON
The Latest Pathe Colour Production.
"THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS"
or
"THE SULTANESS OF LOVE."
in 6 Reels.

A Romantic love-story, conceived in a most daring way, full of the subtle Oriental splendour, bringing back into one's mind the departed glory of the old days of the Sultans.

The Occasional Flashes of dazzling beauty makes the story most weird and enchanting.

THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS

The lavish display of Oriental Settings and the "Barbaric" "Pearl of Gold" when set forth in Pathe Colour look charmingly attractive.

ALSO SEVERAL OTHER FILMS

NEXT SATURDAY 25TH JUNE
D. W. GRIFFITH
PRESENTS
"THE IDOL DANCER",
A Love Story of Southern Seas.

THE EMPRESS

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Daily at 6, 8, & 10 p. m.
BIG NEWS ! !
A POSITIVE SENSATION !
THE HIT OF THE SEASON !
Remember this is a Madan Production
"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"

In 8 Stupendous Reels (All Tinted)
PRODUCED BY
MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
A VERITABLE TREAT INDEED.
Adapted for the Screen from the
Vishnu Puranam
by
PANDIT TULSI DUTT SHAIDA
Photographed and Directed
by
Mr. CAMILLE LE GRAND
(Late Director of the Cinematograph Studios of Pathe Freres in Paris.)
"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"
A SUPERB CINEMATOGRAPHIC GEM
The settings are Georgeous and the Novel Illusions and Tricks are absolutely unique. SOMETHING NEW.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ORDINARY CLERK for a Solicitors Office. Salary Rs. 50. Only those in the line need apply to Box No. 5005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R351

WANTED—Energetic SALESMEN to push sale of Electric Heating Appliances of latest model amongst bonafide customers. Handsome commission. Apply Box No. 5004, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5004

WANTED.—A competent MISTRY, having full knowledge of building measuring, making plans, Drafts, and estimates. English knowing man will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 5006 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A competent and Experienced SPINNING MASTER, having thorough knowledge of Spinning and Carding for a local mill. Apply with testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 5006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9756

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
A C9648

WANTED TO JOIN IMMEDIATELY, competent ACCOUNTANT with a thorough knowledge of Company work. Must be able to take charge of the Department. Only competent hands need apply in person to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
A C9711

WANTED.—Qualified MOTOR LORRY DRIVERS with License, knowing Colaba work, and streets of Bombay. Apply with testimonials or see personally the MANAGING AGENTS, THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LTD., 233, Hornby Road, Fort.
A C 9673

WANTED.—Qualified SHIP'S DOCTOR, one with some experience with Steerage passengers preferred. Apply to Box No. 4098, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 432

WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY for lady student, higher standard, to teach English one hour during any time of the day before 5 p.m. residence Girgaum Road. Apply stating terms to Box No. 5001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9743

WANTED.—A temporary part-time PROFESSOR in Mercantile Law in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, for one year from the 5th July, 1921. Pay Rs. 200 p.m. Applicants should apply to the Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, by the 27th June, 1921, giving particulars regarding their qualifications, age, caste, teaching experience, etc. Copies of certificates should accompany applications.
A C 9750

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BURMA —WANTED—Engineering SUBORDINATES and DRAFTSMEN on pay commencing Rs. 80 and Rs. 60 per mensem respectively. Only College trained men need apply, stating qualifications and pay required. Copies of certificates and testimonials should be enclosed with applications. (Sd.) T. H. G. STEVENS, Superintending Engineer, Rangoon Circle.
A C9761

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BOMBAY.—APPLICATIONS are invited to fill posts as Laboratory Assistants in the Chemistry, Physics and Biology Departments of the Royal Institute of Science. The pay will be 90-5-115 (without temporary and provisional allowance.) Applicants must state their ages, laboratory experiences and produce evidence of training in metal and wood work. C. J. J. FOX, PRINCIPAL, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—For Rawal Pindi Municipality, a MEDICAL OFFICER of Health Applicants should possess the following qualifications:—(a) A Medical qualification registerable under the British Medical Acts, and (b) A qualification in Public Health registerable under British Acts or granted by an Indian University. Persons possessing only the qualifications noted in (a) may also apply, but preference will be given to those possessing qualifications noted in both (a) and (b). The pay offered to a D. P. H. (i.e., possessing qualifications noted both in a. and b.) is Rs. 400 rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 600 plus Rs. 45 conveyance allowance with the benefit of Provident Fund, and to a medical graduate according to qualifications Copies of certificates and testimonials should accompany the applications which, if received before the 1st July 1921, will be considered. They should be addressed to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Rawal Pindi.
A C 9758

ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY CO., LTD.—RECRUITMENT OF STAFF FOR THE ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY.—Applications are invited immediately for all classes of Subordinate Staff.

AGENCY.—Heads of Sections and Junior Clerks.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.—STATION and RUNNING STAFF viz.—Station Master, Assistant Station Masters, Signallers-in-charge, Signallers, Booking and Assistant Booking Clerks, Luggage and Parcel Clerks, Transhipment Clerks, Checkers, Tally Clerks, Ticket Collectors Goods and Assistant Goods Clerks, Trains Clerks, Number Takers Yard Foremen, Station Clerks, Guards, Brakesmen.

JETTIES.—Shed Officers, Assistant Shed Officers, Shed Writers, Import Clerk, Shed Jute Clerks, Delivery Clerks, Gunners, Tea Clerks, Gate Clerks (retired Military Punjabi Staff preferable) and Cranemen.

CLERICAL.—Clerks experienced in Claims, Audit, Refunds, Records, Trains and Accounts Section work.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Indian English Speaking and non-English Speaking Drivers, Firemen, Shunters, Carriage Examiners and Assistant Carriage Examiners, Workshop Staff in all branches of a Railway Locomotive Workshop. Time Keepers, etc.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.—Accountants and Clerks versed in all branches of Audit Department work.

PRESS.—Machine men, Compositors, Distributors, etc.

STORES DEPARTMENT.—Clerks for Accounts and Records, Depot Storekeeper, Stock-Holders, Receivers and Despatcher, Khalasies for handling.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.—Permanent Way Inspectors, Sub Permanent Way Inspectors, Overseers, Timekeepers, Carpenters, Fitters, Blacksmiths and Clerical Staff.

Previous Railway experience in the case of Loco and Traffic Running and Station Staff essential. Selected candidates will be allowed Rail and Steamer fares to destination. Applications should be made with copies of testimonials either to Mr. L. F. W. Nolan, Recruiting Officer, A. B. Railway at his office 100 Clive Street Calcutta or to Heads of Departments in Chittagong. To avoid delay, applicants in Calcutta may apply in person with copies of their service certificates to Mr. Nolan who is authorised to make appointments on the spot. Salary of Staff will be according to qualifications T. R. NOLAN. Acting Agent, Assam Bengal Railway.
A C 9757

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET—New Building plot No. 65, near Chammar Bang, Post Office Parel, Rent Moderate.
C R324

TO LET—A big SPACIOUS GODOWN Parsi Bazar Fort. Apply HIRJIBHAI MANECKJI & Co., Fort.
C R542

TO BE LET.—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, pucca built. Centrally situated. 1250 sqare feet. Apply M. M. POONJAJI & CO., 1st Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
C R519

TO LET.—SPACIOUS GODOWNS at Patelwadi Love Lane, Mazgaon. Apply PARBHUDAS V. PATEL.
C R 482

ROOM TO LET—Well ventilated, situation central, close to Tramcars and Railway, Electric light, furniture, etc. P. O. Box 440 Bombay.
C R 500

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—5 CARDS 1894 Asalees, Slubbing 1890 Platt Bros. 1 Drawing 1899, 2 Inter 1960, 2 Roving Frames 1900, Tweedale and Small Smalleyworking in good condition. For particulars and prices please Apply to Box No. 5007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G C 9762

FOR SALE—(1) At Tardeo Hon'ble Byramji Jejeebhoy's spacious cart building plots admeasuring, from 900 to 3,000 square yards, and two bungalows subject to Fazandari, rents. (2) at Walkeshwar Road. Building plot, area 2,000 square yards commanding excellent sea view.

For particulars apply to Mr. Tribhovandas Purshotamdas 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
R 358

EDUCATIONAL.

SHETH KHIMJI DAYAL SCHOLARSHIPS—Some Scholarships are to be awarded out of Sheth Khimji Dayal Smarak Fund to deserving poor students studying the course of Higher Commercial Education. Candidates may apply sharp on special forms to be supplied from this office. For half the number of Scholarships candidates of the Lohana Caste will be given preference. MATHURADAS VISSANJI VASANJI JIVANDAS, 3, Wallace Street, Fort, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M C9755

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE, BOMBAY.—Pending completion of the affiliation of the Royal Institute of Science, students of Science will be registered in Elphinstone College, for the following courses: B.Sc., Intermediate Science and (a limited number) B.A. Science. Science will be taught by the staff of the Royal Institute in the Laboratories of the Institute. Application for admission should be made at once to the PRINCIPAL, ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.
M C9692

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—BRAND NEW Tarpaulins made out of English water-proof cloth sizes 106" x 112" and 106" x 70". Apply to HURJIVAN VALJI, No. 17, Champa Gully Near Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.
T R 544

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY Rosin in 365 barrels, Shovels doz. 1224—Buckets doz. 249—Babit antifriction metal 21 cases, Texaco Motor oil 250 cases—2 hand baling wooden wool presses—4 cases lemon essence—4 cases citron essence—31 Diebold safes of various sizes. Apply to Box No. 4086, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 505

CHOICE AFGHAN DRIED FRUITS—All best selected fruits packed in boxes containing 7 lbs. net: Almonds, Rs. 8-6; Apricots, Rs. 9-4; Figs or Sultanas, Rs. 8-6; Large Raisins, Rs. 8-0; and Red Currants or Black Raisins, Rs. 7-0; sample box one pound of each fruit, Rs. 8-0. Packing and postage free. Satisfaction guaranteed THE WESTERN FRUIT MART, Quetta.
T R 516

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED have opened an office in Nanabhai Lane (behind their main premises at the corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street) for the accommodation of their Inward Bill Department, and clients having dealings with the Inward Bill Department of the Bank are requested to call at or address their communications to 42, Nanabhai Lane.
C9718

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on Saturday the 2nd July, 1921, till 12 Noon for the printing and binding work of the Legislative Council Proceedings for the next 12 months. The information regarding the nature and volume of work and the conditions of Agreement and tender forms can be had at the office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 7, Wellesley Road, Poona, on any working day between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest tender.

(Sd.) H. SKEEN.
Ag. Superintendent,
Government Printing, Bombay, Poona.
T A C 9760

THE COORLA SPINING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st March, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 350 per Share will be paid to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 8th June, 1921, on and after Monday the 20th June between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Coorla Mills Office,
Readymoney Building,
Apollo Pier Road, Fort, Bombay.
C9751

THE NIRA VALLY SUGAR CO. LTD.

FIRST CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of the Company held on 22nd April, 1921, the First Call of Rs. 25 per share was made and it was determined that such Call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 15th July, 1921, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged until payment, by those persons whose name stand on the register on the 15th July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
Agents.
C 9752

NOTICE.

BE it known to all to whom it may concern whereas a business shop was carried on under the partnership of (1) Sheikh Fayazuddin, (2) Jakimuddin (3) Mohamed Umar (4) Mohamed Din, at 300 Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay, and styled as Messrs Fayazuddin Jakimuddin & Co., and whereas the said partners having agreed between themselves to dissolve the partnership in May 1921, it is hereby notified for general information that the Public is warned not to deal with Mohamid Din c/o Abdul Razaq, (one of the partners of the above firm) in the name of the firm and any one doing the same will do so at his own risk and peril. The other partners will in no wise be responsible for any such dealing. The said Mohamed Din is also forbidden not to use the name of the firm and not to enter into any transactions whatsoever on behalf of the above firm.

FAIYAZUDDIN YAQINUDDIN.
R 548

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TAJIMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 14th June from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

MINERVA MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Minerva Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, 2, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1920.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for reelection.
3. To reelect as Director Mr. P. S. Mellor, who retires under Art. 107 of the Articles of Association.
4. To consider, and if thought fit, to approve of the proposal to change the location of the Mills from Madras to Bangalore.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of June 1921 to the 1st day of July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR and Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 15th June, 1921.
C 9731

BOMBAY HOUSING SCHEME.

The insufficiency of housing accommodation is a standing grievance in Bombay, but matters can be much improved if a system of regularly advertising vacant rooms, flats, or houses for residential purposes is adopted. Similarly those who are in need of such accommodations should make liberal use of newspaper columns at a nominal expense and thereby facilitate to obtain accommodation with the least delay.

It is common knowledge that while houses and rooms are vacant those who want them cannot get them for want of information. This is a great loss to individuals and hardship for those in need—if the two parties can be afforded opportunities to let each other know of his requirement then much trouble, hardship and inconvenience is saved on all sides.

In these days of house scarcity, we have decided to afford every facility to the house-owner and would-be tenant to come into touch with each other direct without any middlemen and waste of time in bargaining.

To make this scheme successful and to afford house-owners burdened with heavy taxes and up-keep charges, some relief by finding for them desirable tenants we have decided to make a nominal charge for publishing a list of vacant rooms and flats for residential purposes, consisting of the name of the owner to be applied to, the address of the vacant place, accommodation and rent, altogether a maximum of four lines for each advertisement at a nominal charge. The same facilities will be afforded to those in need of residential quarters. In either case the parties should advertise through "Box" System:

SPECIMEN OF "TO LET" ADVT. COPY

No. 12, Princess Street—one room, bath attached. Rent 120/- per month. Box No.——
Chowpatty Sea Face, one flat of 5 rooms Rent Rs. 600/- per month. Box No.——

SPECIMEN OF "WANTED ACCOMMODATION" ADVT. COPY

TWO rooms, bath & cook-rooms separate, in or near Fort. Rent no matter. Box No.———
ONE Flat five rooms, bath & kitchen—near Kalbadevi. Rent limit Rs. 250/-. Box No.——

SPECIAL RATES FOR A REGULAR BUNCH OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Particulars apply to the Manager,

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

CHAGLA MANZIL TO BE LET.—A spacious BUNGALOW upper floor Only, at Reynold's Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R 550

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath and W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family, must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

NEW NEW OVERLAND MODEL 4 CARS to clear cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.
J A C 9681

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Looms BRAND NEW of Henry Livesey's and Hacking's. Also Warping machines and Grey winders. For particulars, please write to Box No. 4037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R375

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE has commenced. Enrollments for the Senior Commercial, Specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy Courses are proceeding Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street Fort.
M R 552

WANTED for the Gujarati A. V. School, Rangoon, an experienced GRADUATE as Headmaster S. T. C. preferred. Also Gujarati Senior-trained teachers. Good prospects. Apply sharp with testimonials, stating experience qualifications and salary wanted. PRANJIVAN JETHABHAI, Secretary, 3, Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
M C9720

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MERCHANTS desirous of indenting well known Austrian "MUNDUS" bentwood furniture. Can write for catalogues and quotations to GUL GHANSHAM & Co KARACHI.
T C 9710

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus, Post free. Onp. Whiteaway's, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T

BUY cheaply most durable things a trial of order ensures you to have faith for ever. Direct importers wholesale and retail dealers in all sorts of Watches, Clocks, Time-pieces, Hand and folding Harmoniums, Gramophones and Records, Cycles and Cycle Accessories spectacles etc., etc. NAZEER AHAMED & SONS, Sir Salargung Building Hyderabad Dn.
T C554

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: FIRM OF LAXMIDAS GORDHANDAS CARRYING ON BUSINESS AT MULJI SETHA MARKET AS PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS.

WITH reference to the notice with the above heading appearing over the signature of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. attorneys for Mr. Gordhandas Mowji in the "Bombay Chronicle," "Bombay Samachar," "Praja Mitra" and "Sanj Vartman" of the 17th instant we are instructed by Mr. Soonderji Tricumdas to make known to the public that the charges and insinuations made against him in the said notice are totally false and malicious and have been made with a view to damage his reputation and that our client the said Mr. Soonderji Tricumdas intends taking such legal steps as he may be advised in respect of the false and malicious allegations contained in the said notice and also in respect of the partnership accounts between himself and Mr. Gordhandas Mowji.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1921.

PAYNE and Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Soonderji Tricumdas.

3759

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LOUIS MANOEL DE PENHA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

Any person, having any claim, estate or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lease, Lien, inheritance, trust, gift, bequest, possession or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground, situate at Bandivli near Andheri on the Ghodbunder Road in the Registration Sub-district Bandra in the district of Thana admeasuring 1 acre and 8 Gunthas or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Khot and the Collector under Entry No. 91, New Survey Nos. 22, Falni No. 2, and assessed at Rs. 1-12-0 and bounded on the East by Ghodbunder Road and on the West South and North by land belonging to the Trustees of the Honourable Byramji Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1921.

SURVEYOR and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C 9753

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S

"QUEEN'S STATUE" BRAND

Rational and Scientific remedies.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ague Mixture	1	0	0
Influenza-Pneumonia Preventive and Curative	1	0	0
Plague Mixture	0	10	0
Germicide Preventive against infectious disease..	0	10	0
Liver Cure For all Liver troubles	0	12	0
Cholera Mixture	0	10	0
Non-staining Ringworm Ointment	0	6	0
Pile Ointment	0	8	0
Eczema Ointment..	0	8	0
Fever Drops For all fevers ..	0	5	0

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S PHARMACY.

Readymoney Building, Apollo Pier, BOMBAY.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income	
Exceeds.	£10,00,000
Total Assets.	£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & Co.,
83, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. Address: "SEEDS"
Tel No. 1884.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 60 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar), (India.)

KEEP YOUR EYE.

from any trouble, Cataract, Glacoms, Irit Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our Lotus Honey Safe remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 1-3, 2 dram Rs. 4 Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi Bengal.
Dep. 5. 847

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrutanjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas. Sold Everywhere. It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

H. N. MISTRY Co.

Always large stock on hand of
White Carrara, Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road, Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add. SATSANG.
Telep No. 5744

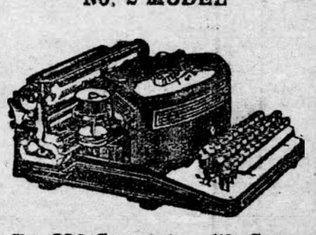
CASTILLON'S

Recognised to be the
Finest
and
Cheapest French Brandy.

Sole Agents:

Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons,
22-24, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort,
Bombay.

No. 2 MODEL



Rs. 330 Complete with Case.

Columnator, Ball-bearing Carriage, Back Spacing Key, Margin Release Key, Automatic Ribbon Reverser, Wheel Escapement, Triple Line Spacer, Lighter, Touch, Highly Finished.

Empire Typewriter Agency,
281, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEPOT.

Opp. Empire Cinema,
Murzban Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Everything for the Motorist
Regular Petrol Supply.

Telegrams: "Phoenix" Bombay. Telephone: No. 1132.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 17th June, 1921.

Futures at New York	July	12.22
	Oct.	12 02
	Jan	12.04

Liverpool, 17th June, 1921.

Cotton Dely. Mid. U.G.P.C.	July	7 81
	Oct.	8.02
	Jan	8-11
	Mar.	8-3

London, 17th June, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/3 1/3 Dul
Bar Gold	103/2 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8 "

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 16th June, 1921

Stockholm	16.92
Christiania	26 33
Amsterdam	11.40
Switzerland	22.37
Belgium	47.18
Athens	60.25

COPPER.

English Best Selected Copper	£73 1/2
Standard Copper G M B	£78 3/4
Tin Block	£168 1/2
LINSEED CALCUTTA:— June July Sellers quiet but firmly held	£20 3/4

New York, 16th June, 1921

Demand Bills	376 50

Liverpool, 16th June, 1921.

Mid American Cotton Spot	8 30

EXCHANGE.

London, 16th June, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 15
In Germany	263 00
In Italy	74 55
Rents 5 per cent	44

DISCOUNTS.

Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 5/8
" " " 6 m/st	7

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 16th June, 1921.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta	
June Sellers	24
Do. July sellers	21
Do. August Sellers	20
Fine White Java, C & F. Bombay	
July, Sellers	22
August Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	
July Sellers	22/3
Do. August Sellers	21 3

THE BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent)

June 18.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 331 and after touching Rs. 330, gradually advanced till Rs. 338, It then again declined to Rs. 334, and again went up to Rs. 337, which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 337½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 334, and closed at Rs. 331½.

In consequence of lower advices from America our market for ready cotton opens today with an easier feeling.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay 18th June 1921.

Fully Good Broach July-August		331 1/2
" " Bengal July		241
Fine Oomra		269
" " September		315

BOMBAY MARKET

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 18th June, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 7/16
Bank Demand	1-3 15/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 15/16
Fcs. Demand	290
American Dollars	417
Hongkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	275 1/2
Japan	198
Singapore	180

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

18th June, 1921

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	88	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	94	0	

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 18th June, 1921

	Per Maund, Rs.	a.	p
Copper	3/4 84	8	0
Do.	1 92	0	0
Do.	1 1/4 100	0	0
Do.	1 1/2 103	0	0
Do.	1 5/8 102	0	0
Do	2 94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars			
Panch Isha Joint		95	0	0
Copper English Bars		86	0	0
Brass-Bars		56	8	0
Lead		55	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 17th June, 1921.

Cotton	3,927	Bales.
Wheat	4,642	Cwts
Linseed	5,108	"
Rape, etc.	52	"
Gingellyseed	200	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	Nil	"
Castorseed	293	"
Rice	1095	"
Myrabollams	770	"
Cottonseed	1,144	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	1,861	"
Jowar	Nil	"
Masar	Nil	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajra	1419	"
Coal	4,020	Tons

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazzar Rates

6 30 p. m. 18th June, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	70	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	68	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	72	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	12	0
Teelseed, White 83-13	80	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	4	0
Groundnuts	58	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley—	49	0	0
Castorseed	49	0	0
Vraa Custom Seeds	40	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April May			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Sept.	40	4	0
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May			
Linseed Sept.	16	12	0
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 8513 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug Sept			
Wheat Oct. Nov			
Linseed Sept			
Linseed Dec			

COLOUR-MARKET.

June 18.

The Colour Market passes on quietly. The demand is less than the normal. Alizarine appears to go further down. The stock-holders appear to suit to the demand of the genuine purchasers as far as possible. Local as well as mofussil demand is poor. The rates are easy and concessions are offered from the bazzar rates. The tone is weak.

Congo Red (Niz) Rs. 4 per lb.
Congo Red (Bolt) Rs. 3-12 per lb.
Congo Red Rs. 3-4 per lb.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 150 per cwt.
Magenta Crystals. Rs. 13-14 per lb.
Malachite Green. Rs. 7-8 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 8 per lb.
Delta Purpurine. Rs. 7-8 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 5 per lb.

MILL-STORES.

June 18.

Yesterday being a public holiday, the market in fort remained closed. No important doing in business was noticed in the last week. The mills both local and mofussil have had very few enquiries in the last couple of weeks. The market has remained therefore slightly dull without animation.

Cotton Healds have continued very active unlike other commodities. The price has been very largely carying from Rs. 3-4 to Rs 3-8 per 800 eyes. Reeds have kept quiet for the last week. The activity which was felt before a month has slightly diminished.

Among bobbins, Slubbings Japanese have no demand at all. There is small inquiry in Silson Bobbins, Conical Pirns and universal Pirns are almost quiet.

The quotations are as under:—

Healds Rs. 3-6-0; Healds (yellow) Rs. 3-2-0. Reeds Rs. 0-5-0; Broomfey-Pickers Rs. 115; Pickers—Eng. Rs. 75/95; Roller Cloth K Rs 11/12, Rowings Jap. Rs. 35; Slubbings Jap. Rs. 45; Ring Rabbeth 5in. Eng. Rs. 13; Conical Pirn 5in. Var Rs. 9-0-0. Weft Pirn 5 3/8 in Rs. 9-0-0; Fillets (Cyl. and Dof.) Rs. 1-12-0

CHEMICALS.

June 18.

Business during the last week has not been of an extraordinary nature. The situation is not very satisfactory. Imports however have increased both of German and English chemicals. Stocks may accumulate if demand is diminished.

Home-quotations for the following chemicals ex-manufacturers' godown have been as under:—

Alumina Sulphate 14/15 £12-0-0 ton.
Ammonia Carbonate £0-0-4 lb.
Barium Sulphate £27-0-0 ton.
Calcium chloride £12-10-0 ton.
Epsom Salt £10-0-0 ton.
Glauber Salt £7-5-0. ton.
Magnesium Chloride £13-0-0 ton.
Bichromate Potash £0-0-9 lb.
Sulphur Roll. £14-10-0 ton.

The above quotations are for chemicals manufactured in United Kingdom. German chemicals are offered comparatively at a much lower rate.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

EFFORTS TO EFFECT A CORNER.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 17.

For several days past efforts have been made to effect a corner in the rice market. The price of special rice which is of the lowest quality has risen rapidly and to-day reached Rs. 560 per hundred baskets. Panic occurred and rice merchants of Mogul Street suspended business. It is announced that the suspension will continue till Monday. The present figure is the highest ever reached in Burma.

CENTRAL COTTTON COMMITTEE.

A BOMBAY REPRESENTATIVE ADDED

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The Government of India have decided to add a representative of Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to the list of the non-official members of Central Cotton Committee.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Deputy Inspector Lyons charged Major George Richardson of Messrs. Richardson and Crudass with rash and negligent driving.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that the accused on the evening of the 14th instant was driving his car from Pydhoni towards Crawford Market at a very fast speed and on the wrong side of the road, over taking a tram-car and thus damaged the life-guard of it.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

DEATH CAUSED BY ELECTRIC SHOCK

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King the Coroner, yesterday concluded the inquest touching the death of Mulla, a Purdeshi, aged 18 years who died on the 12th instant in a milk-shop situated at Imam Wada as the result of a shock from an electric wire. Inspector Nadeu led the evidence.

Dr. J. W. Walsh, the Coroner's Surgeon, who had made a post mortem examination on the body of the deceased said that he detected the signs of bronchitis pneumonia and that the spleen and the liver were considerably enlarged and the heart was pale.

Mr. Thomas Edward Feiro, personal assistant to the Electrical Inspector to Government, said he had examined the electric installation at the point where Mulla was said to have placed his hand. The wiring was in a sound condition. He further stated that eight inches from the point the wire was frayed, and if Mulla touched that part of the wire he would get a shock. Touching the frayed part would cause death though not instantaneously.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of Mulla was caused by a shock from an electric wire in a shop.

Devasagayam, an old offender with several previous convictions, has been sentenced by the Special Magistrate of Kolar Gold Field to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of breaking house in connection with an attempted raid of the Oorgaum mine melting room.

The Hindu Sabha of Peshawar presented a welcome address toether with a gold medal as a mark of appreciation for his herculean strength to Prof. Ramamurti.

PENS!!! RAZORS!!! WATCHES!!!

FRESH STOCK.

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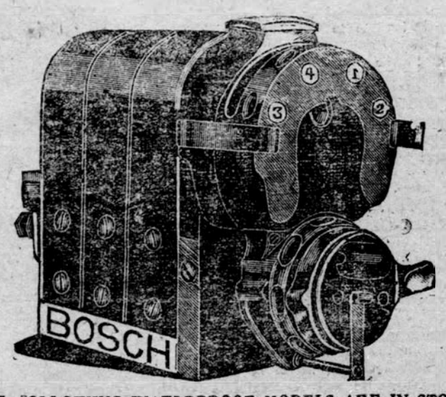

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th June 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.20 in. or rain. Skies are clear and at Rawalpindi humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above normal in the south-east; night temperature is higher than usual except at Rawalpindi where it is below normal.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.65 in. of rain and skies are moderately clouded there and at Mainpuri. Humidity is in defect at Agra. Night temperature is above normal at Agra but below it at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and temperature higher than usual at Jacobabad and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is higher than usual at Bhavnagar-Para and in north Gujarat but is below the average at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Akola, Amraoti, Chanda and Raipur reporting 1.10 in. 1.11 in. 1.37 in. 0.75 in. 0.42 in. and 0.18 in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is in excess Day temperature is much lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Rain has been nearly general, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Karwar reporting 2.57 in. 1.47 in. and 1.02 in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Aurangabad and Belgaum report 1.03 in. 0.57 in. and 0.49 in respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily or heavily clouded and and humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is lower than usual at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, and in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces A few falls have occurred in the south Bombay Deccan and the west of the United Provinces. A western depression has given some rain in the extreme north of the Punjab Bombay is the only station which records a fall exceeding two inches. Day temperature is considerably lower than usual in the Central Provinces and skies are clear and night temperature above normal in the ventral Punjab. The sea is rough at Trivandrum and Mormugao and moderat eor slight at other stations.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general on the west coast and in the Central Provinces and local in the Bombay Deccan A few falls are probable in the United Provinces and south Gujarat and may occur in south Rajputana and the south-east Punjab. India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th June 1921.

The monsoon has strengthened in the central parts of the country and a disturbance is apparently forming near the head of the Bay. A western depression is affecting the extreme north of India. Yesterday's disturbance in the centre of the Arabian Sea has disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east of the United Provinces, Kashmir, the North West Frontier Province, east of the Central Provinces, Coorg and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the west of the United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point three inches; Mergui, Akyab one; Tavoy, Moulmein, Bhamo, Shillong two; Cherrapunji seven; Silchar one; Cox's Bazar three; Jessore three-quarters; Chittagong, Balasore one; Banares a half; Gulmarg, Sonamarg, Cherat a half; Murree a quarter and Gopalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1921.

Station..	Temp in Shade		Humidity	Rainfall		
	Maximum of Past 24 hour	Minimum of Past 24 hours	8 hrs	Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire.. ..						
Do (17th)	87.2	77.9	68	..	0	0
Jask	97.9	77.0	54	..	0	—0.07
Muskat.. ..	102 0	85.8	80	..	0	—0.14
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.7	94 9	46	..	0	—0.31
Rawalpindi	102 7	70 0	33	0.20	0.20	—0.38
Lahore	105.9	58 3	55	..	0	—0.50
Hissar	111 4	91 6	45	..	0.34	—0.41
Ambala.. ..	107 3	87 0	57	..	0	—0.97
Delhi	106 8	86 2	63	..	0	0 99
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	107.4	90.2	44	..	0	0 59
Manipuri	98.0	83 9	64	..	1.2	0 73
Jhansi.. ..	101 0	79 4	75	0.65	1.4	+0 35
Cawnpore	102.6	85.6	57	1	0 31	—0 72
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	117 9	90.8	17	..	0	—0.06
Karachi.. ..	91 3	84 1	89	..	0	—0.17
Ajmer	102.4	82 8	63	..	0	—0 74
Jaipur	108 4	86 2	49	..	0	—0 89
Kotah	10 6	87.6	47	..	0	1 03
Mount Abu	84 0	68.4	92	..	0.40	0 74
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99 0	80.1	69	..	0	—0.58
Dwarka	91.8	85 2	72	..	0.01	—0 83
Veraval	89.6	88 8	82	0.03	0.84	—0 91
Rajkot	101 1	82 9	76	..	2.23	1.66
Bhavnagar Para ..	103 6	82 2	67	..	2.55	—0 08
Surat	92 8	82.4	72	0.01	0.27	2 62
Ahmedabad	103 8	84 3	64	..	0 16	—1 91
Deesa	105 2	83 9	64	..	0	—0 48
Neemuch	87.7	80 8	61	..	0.02	—1 02
Indore	85 3	76 1	73	..	3.66	0 76
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	86 5	73 3	68	1.10	2.42	1 08
Saugor	88.4	73 8	94	1.11	2.72	1.04
Hosangabad	81 3	77 9	74	0.03	3.15	0 98
Khandwa	87 8	75 1	84	0.42	12 14	9 22
Akola	88 0	74 5	93	1 37	3.31	0 55
Amroto	85 9	74 3	94	0 75	6.14	2 64
Nagpur	92.7	76 8	76	..	2.67	—1.74
Chanda	91 1	74 8	85	0 4	6.81	3 22
Raipur	94 2	75 9	82	0 18	?	
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88 0	76 4	91	2 57	11.24	1.85
Ratnagiri	86 3	75 4	85	1 47	21.36	10.71
Marmugoa	87 8	77 6	90	0 06	21.88	1 99
Karwar	85 5	76 9	87	1 02	16.87	—6 06
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96 5	76 2	70	0 01	1.64	—1.46
Ahmednagar	88 2	72.1	70	..	3.78	0 06
Poona	93 8	71 7	80	..	1 92	1 21
Sholapur.. ..	91 7	74 9	70	..	1 28	—2 01
Bijapur	87 0	73.3	80	..	4.91	—1 88
Belgaum.. ..	78 6	67 4	90	0 49	1.61	3.32
Aurangabad	79.1	71 9	86	0 42	2 60	0 86
Nizamabad (Indur)	90 9	72 2	78	0 57	6 01	+2 63
Hyderabd	26 8	72 0	84	1 03	3.71	+0.75
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore	87.0	74 5	85	0 4	31 0	6 54
Calicat	82.8	74 6	95	0 53	18 98	3 47
Cochin	84 0	75.5	88	0 04	16.18	+2 91
Colombo.. ..	88.1	79.1	85	0 61	9.48	4.75
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	94.6	78.5	67	..	7.73	+1.66
Bellary	99 5	75 7	62	0 01	2 25	0.93
Cuddapah	96.2	80 8	50	..	3 84	2 11
Madras	98.0	82 0	59	..	0 64	—1.55
Bangalore	82.7	65.8	85	..	3.07	+1.10
Coimatore	87.5	71.8	75	..	1.13	—0.02
Trichanopoly	98.4	80.4	55	..	2.22	+1.36
Negapatam	98.7	79.7	86	..	0.41	—0.76

Syed Talib Pasha an exiled Mesopotamian Prince has gone into private residence at Kandy.

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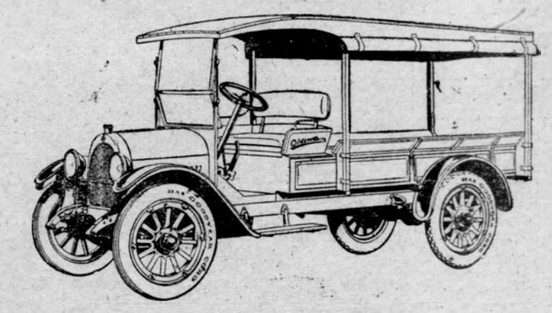

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF A PARCEL OF GOLD

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Lyons charged one Ramchandra Krishna, a Bhamta, with five previous convictions, with the theft of a parcel containing gold, valued Rs. 2,225, belonging to Tirathraj Benti, the complainant.

The facts of the case, briefly stated are that on the 17th instant at 1 p.m. he was at Mumbadevi Post Office for having four parcels of gold and silver dispatched to up country. The accused stealthily came from behind and took away one Parcel and after wrapping it in a piece of cloth, threw it near a confectioner's shop. The complainant saw the accused throwing the parcel, and immediately raised an alarm. The accused was arrested by a police sepoy on duty.

The accused, in pleading guilty, said that he was under the influence of liquor at the time he committed the theft. His Worship disbelieving the defence of the accused, convicted him and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Deputy Inspecto Stokes charged one Miss L. A. White with rash and negligent driving.

The facts of the case are that on the 15th instant at 4 p.m. Ebrahim Nooran, a backney victoria driver, was driving his victoria along Mayo Road, towards the Bandstand. When he reached the Bandstand a motor car driven by the accused, came from behind and dashed into his victoria, with the result that one Miss H. Scinner, who was in it, fell down together with the driver. It was alleged that the victoria was damaged to the extent of Rs. 25. The accused immediately stopped her car and gave away Rs. 20 to the driver and took Miss Scinner to hospital in it The accused was willing to pay anything by way of compensation, to Miss Scinner, if she so desired.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted her and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and remarked that the whole of the fine should be paid to Miss H. Scinner by way of compensation.

VICTORIA DRIVERS FINED.

FOR REFUSING TO PLY FOR HIRE

At the Girgaum Police Court, before a bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Messrs. B. G. Tarkhad and E. R. Hirjibedin three Victoria drivers, Nos. 236, 2265, and 2262, were charged with refusing to ply for hire.

Mr. Jamnagir Natiagir, residing at Walkishwar Road deposed that he was returning from a Cinema-show with his family and went to the Grant Road Tram Terminus to engage a victoria. All the three victoria drivers were standing at the Terminus with their Victorias. When the complainant asked them individually to drive him to Walkishwar Road, they all told him that unless he paid Rs. 3 as fare, they would not do so. The complainant had offered to pay the legal fare, but the accused would not have it. Thereupon he called a policeman, who also asked the accused to drive him to Walkishwar Road, but it was in vain. They were, therefore, charged accordingly.

All the accused were convicted on the evidence and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Before the same bench, Javanina Kalemia, a taxi-driver, was next charged with rash and negligent driving.

The facts of the case, briefly stated are that the accused was driving along Queen's Road, at a very fast speed and in a rash and negligent manner, notwith standing the fact that he was warned by a policeman on duty to slow down his speed. The accused did not heed the warning and continued to drive as before.

The accused pleaded guilty the Magistrates convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 and further remarked that he would communicate to the Commissioner of Police recommending the cancellation of the accused's license.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

GOVT. OFFICER, GETS SIX MONTHS.

A sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment was passed by Mr. Khandallawalla additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, on Hugh Ernest, an expert in the Government Artificial Limb Factory, who was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of two sums, namely, Rs. 3,494, and Rs. 1,463.

The evidence showed that the accused had been entrusted with the first sum to be paid to Messrs. Symington Cox and Co., Messrs. Lund and Blockly, Mr. Janmahomed Alibhoy and to the Superintendent of Queen Mary Technical School. But he instead of doing that he misappropriated it. The latter sum he received from the Officer Commanding, Marine Line War Hospital, in order to pay some workmen. But when the Inspector of Military Accounts, was examining the books, he found that the amounts were misappropriated.

The accused was convicted on the evidence. While praying for mercy of the Court, he stated that for a long time his wife had been ailing and she died on the 13th of April and that his mind was unbalanced by her prolonged illness and death. He further said he had a child, five years and a half old, who was now living on the charities of his friends.

Little evidence of monsoon locally except moderate wind and south-west gradient. No rain fell yesterday throughout Island.

* * * *

It has been arranged to hold a meeting of the Board of Industries at Government House, Nainital, on 22nd. The Governor will address the meeting.

* * * *

The labourers in the Kaisar-i-Hind Mills paid in the Congress Office G. Ward Rs. 1,059-4-0 as their contribution towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

Income Tax. . .

& Super Tax

Statutory Statements of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

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Public Accountant.

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"BENGAL AUTOCRACY."

MR. ANDREWS' INDICTMENT.

ABSENCE OF RESPECT FOR INDIAN OPINION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has contributed to the "Servant" a lengthy article on the end of the Chandpur deadlock. In conclusion of the article Mr. Andrews says: The "Autocratic methods of the Bengal Government officials and their reliance upon brute force have been exposed. It has been shown clearly that the year 1921 in no way differs essentially from year 1919. The so called dyarchy has been proved up to hilt to be the old autrocracy over again dressed up in a new garment. In no single matter was the Indian opinion in the council or of executive of the slightest account in influencing the actions of Sir Henry Wheeler. I am taking the test which the new Viceroy has laid down, and am judging Sir Henry Wheeler by actions rather than by professions. A situation which should have been dealt with primarily by the Ministry of Health was taken in hand by the Home Deparement and decided by the Home Department in Darjeeling. I was not introduced to a single Indian member for the purpose of consultation. The whole matter appeared to be settled by Lord Ronaldshay, Sir Henry Wheeler and Mr. Donald, three of my own countrymen. This was the attitude there, although to my mind, as I have already said, the question was primarily one of public health. I do not charge Sir Henry Wheeler or Lord Ronaldshay with consciously and deliberately slighting their Indian colleague, but I do say that the mentality of the autocracy at Darjeeling is still unchanged, and that responsible Government promised by the Reforms Act by which ought to be meant respect for Indian Opinion and Indian initiative is still almost entirely absent."

ASSAM LABOUR TROUBLES.

SIR WILLIAM MARRIS' VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DIBRUGARH, June 17.

Sir William Marris, Governor of Assam, arrived yesterday and received addresses from the Municipality, the Local Board the Assam Association and the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association. Replying to the former, the Governor stated a new Municipal Bill was being framed which would afford facilities for the formation of new municipal bodies in rapidly-growing towns. Replying to the Assam Branch of the Tea Association, Governor said that the Government fully recognised the predominant share taken by the tea industry in the development of the province. He opined that planters could do something to lessen difficulties of Government in dealing with persons who were stirring up ill-will between people, if they would bring promptly to the notice of local officers instances in which language designed to have such effect was used. He suggested that planters might take a leaf out of their adversaries' book by employing regular advocates and organisers. The Governor was the guest of the Tea Association on the evening at dinner at Dibrugarh

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THE COUNTRY'S CALL.

REFORMS--A SHAM!

NEED FOR NON-COOPERATION.

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL TO PARSIS.

PARSI SYMPATHIES ASSURED.

Mahatma Gandhi met the Council of the Parsi Central Association on Saturday afternoon at their rooms and explained to them the Non-Cooperation movement and answered the difficulties which were placed before him by individual members of the Association. Mr. Hormasji Adenwalla presided.

The President said that the Parsis were proud of Mr. Gandhi and admired his many noble qualities and his great sacrifices and they would never go away from him (Cheers.)

MR. GANDHI'S SPEECH.

Mahatma Gandhi said there had always been a great friendliness between the Parsi and the Hindu communities. The Parsis had also shown their love and friendship to the country of their adoption. Personally he had been connected with the Parsis since he was a boy and all his life he was in close touch with them and he admired their qualities. He would tell them at once that he had not come there for the purpose of flattering the community; he was only telling them what he felt to be the truth in hi heart of hearts. He would not be backward in criticising their faults if necessary. He had the greatest love and respect for the Parsis, with whom he had come in contact throughout all his activities. There was no community in the world which, with such small numbers, had been able to achieve so much both by their charity and their religion. There was not much difference between the Hindu and Parsi religions, for both placed Truth in the first and the highest place. He quite admitted that so long as their conscience did not ask them to take part in the struggle, that was going on at present, they were right if they kept themselves aloof, and he would be quite satisfied even if a few Parsis joined his movement with their minds quite made up and convinced of the rightness of their cause. He, therefore, appealed to the Parsis to consider the whole situation properly and make up their minds and join the movement. There was as much want of faith among the Parsis as among the Hindus and Moslems, and his prayer to them was that they should consider the pros and cons of the situation and then take part in th struggle. When he had a quarrel with th Political Agent in Kathiawad and he wanted to take steps against him it was a Parsi Sir Pherozshah Mehta, who told him that it was useless to expect justice in such a case. That was the first lesson he had learnt from a Parsi and since then he had suffered such indignities in his life that he did not think it would serve any useful purpose to give an account of them to the meeting.

N. C. O.—A SPIRITUAL MOVEMENT.

The Non-Cooperation movement was spiritual movement; it was a spiritual phase in their lives. In all religions they were taught that they should run away from evil, that they should keep themselves apart from it. He was willing to get on with Dyer, but not Dyerism. He quite admitted that many Indians and Parsis had benefitted by the British Rule and they had become millionaires and were enjoying all sorts of luxuries, but it was not beneficial to the community in general. The British connection had not been at all beneficial to the masses and the best proof of that was to be found in the writings of Dadabhai Naoroji and in Gokhale's testimony. During the discussion on the Manipur affair it was Sir John Gorst who said that it was the policy of the British Government to cut off all the tall poppies under it. Unfortunately for him his eyes had not been opened until this time. His contention was this: that by the British rule while some might have benefitted the great masses and the large majority of the people had not benefitted in the least considered from any point of view,—whether it was economical or moral or physical points of view. India was never in a worse condition than it was to-day. Hindus and Parsis and Memons had been telling him privately that they were quite willing to help his movement in private but not in public, because they had vested interests, and that they were engaged in trade and other things.

REFORMS—A SHAM.

He had not the least hesitation in admitting that there was repression and oppression under the Moghals, but Indians had never fallen so low as they had in these times. He for one did not agree that their political condition had improved very much since the enlargement of their councils etc. He did not agree that India had got any rights at all by these reforms and if he could be convinced to the contrary he was quite willing to withdraw the letter he had written to the Moderates. If the reforms were real and potent then the British Government should not be able to do anything illegal to the people, but that was not the case. Only the other day he had received a letter from a gentleman that he was charged with setting fire to the Police lines and that he was quite innocent of all these things. There were many other things of a similar kind, which were taking place in this land now. There never was a more Moderate man in the Punjab than Lala Harkishanlal, who kept himself aloof from all political movements, but he was arreste during the Martial Law regime and sentenced; the same was the case with Lala Dunechand and others. Even now there was no more repression in the whole of India than in the province of Behar where Lord Sinha was the Governor. Lord Sinha was not the man who would tolerate such things, but he was unable to control his Civilian subordinates because he was an Indians and they were English. He was unable to take them to task as Sir Edward Gaint would have done, if he had been in Lord Sinha's place. He was sure that even if Lord Sinha tried to curb his subordinates he would never be successful in his object. There were great leaders in that province like Muzur-ul-Huq and others. Mr. Andrews was not the sort of man to write false things about the Gurkha oppression, but they knew fully what they had done to the coolies at Chandpur.

Government had, however, informed the public that only the necessary amount of force had been used by the soldiers and no more and no less. The same things was said by General Dyer. Mr. Gandhi said that he was telling them what his conscience told him what was the right thing and nothing else. When the Ali Brothers made a mistake he drew their attention to it and they at once put themselves in the correct light.

THE SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE.

Coming to the success of the non-cooperation movement Mr. Gandhi said it had succeeded far beyond the expectations of the people. It had driven out of the minds of the people all fear of authorities, of suffering, of sacrifice and work for the sake of their country. People were willing to do anything for their country. Although the Parsis were a small community they had produced a Dadabhai and a Mehta and they had rendered the greatest service to this country. Parsis were able to render valuable services to India by their faith, by their generosity and by their sacrifice. Mehta was called the Lio of Bombay and he hoped that the Parsis would work in such a manner that they would be called the Lions of India. They were a generous people; they had brains and they had money; they had great merchants and they were capable of much self sacrifice for the sake of their country. If they could work for India by making the necessary sacrifice they could easily make themselves the leaders of India. He for one expected great things from the Parsis.

In reply to questions from Mr. H. P. Mody the Mahatma said they had only three months to work by which time they were to get Swaraj. He was both sure of getting Swaraj and he was not. He was not sure because they had not yet fulfilled the Bezwada programme, which was placed before the country. But he had great faith in God and he was sure that India would get Swaraj. Non-Cooperation was a movement for changing the entire mentality of the people. The public had not, unfortunately, yet fulfilled the Bezawada programme and therefore he was sometimes assailed by doubts about getting Swaraja in the month of September.

GOSPEL OF THE CHARKHA.

Coming to the question of the utility o the charkha Mr. Gandhi said he believed in it a very great deal and thought it was capable of doing great things for this country, after the food problem, was that of clothing their masses. They were not able to cloth them now except with the help of Japan, England and other countries. What he wanted was that India should be capable of clothing her people, without the least help from foreign countries. Even if the mills did not export an ounce of yarn, or a yard of cloth, they would no be able to clothe their masses. There were about three crores of people who were neither properly fed nor clothed. He said that from his personal experience in this country, and he was only telling them what he had personally seen in Orissa and other provinces. People went about half-naked in those places and they were starving. Rich men would tell him that they should start *sadavarts* (places for giving food to poor people), but he would tell them that he was not a believer in those institutions. He wanted every man to be independent, dependent on his personal labour only. He who had worked as a *bhangi* (sweeper) knew something about these things and also about what a small addition to wages meant. Amritlal Thakker had written a very interesting article in the "Servant of India" on the value of spinning to poor people in Kathiawad.

POVERTY RELEIVED.

He had introduced the charkha among the Dheds of Kathiawad and it was capable of doing immense good to the people. The peculiar climate of India required only the beautiful Khaddar for their use, and he implored them to bring it into universal use. When Indians came to use the charka all over the land, then they would be entirely independent, fearless and self-supporting. The poverty of Indians compelled a large number of women to do such work as breaking stones and he knew from his experience how the poor women lost their chastity and modesty. But the use of the charkha would enable them to remain at home and earn their living. Therefore he said that there was both independence and chastity in the charkha.

According to Government statistics the average income of an Indian was Rs. 2-4 per month, and they must deduct from this the income of the millionaire; in that case the income of a man would be about Rs. 2 per month, and how was it possible for an average man to support himself on such an income? Therefore, any small addition to the wages income of a family was welcome and relieved the distress.

FINANCIAL HELP FROM PARSIS.

Coming to the question of the education, Mr. Gandhi said it was well nigh impossible to have compulsory education in India owing to its enormous cost, but by the use of the charkha it would be possible for the people to have their children educated. The Charkha would thus be the means of their economic regeneration, wealth and independence. In fact their salvation lay in the use of the charkha. Coming to the question of the crore of rupees, he admitted that he had not yet been successful in collecting the crore of rupees, but he hoped to do so. Reverting again to the question of hand-made things, Mr. Gandhi said even in England, where machinery was so universally used, hand-made things were considered to be the best and superior to machine made articles. In Naosari the Parsis thought the same thing and Indians should think highly of their hand-made things also. Even in England they liked to use home made articles, because they considered them to be the best, and he did not know why Indians should not think in that way. The Parsis had not given him much money, but neither had the Memons. His friend Parsi Rustomji had given him large sums and he had so much confidence in the speaker that Mr. Rustomji would give him all his property if he but expressed such a wish. The meetings could rest content that the monies collected would be administered in the best and most honest way, for they could not find better men than Messrs. Motilal Nehru, Jamanlal Baijaj, Shankerlal Banker, Omar Sobhani and Chotani for such a purpose.

ANALOGY OF JAPAN.

One Parsi gentleman said he wanted to know why they should confine their energies to making khadder only and not in making other things like silk and other useful articles. In Japan, where he had been, the cottagers did small articles in their homes and made a profitable living thereby. They also made the finest silk on hand-looms. He asked whether it was not possible to get their people to do that with the help of societies and committees established in every town, who should meet the losses and thus encourage rising industries.

Mr. Gandhi said Japan was a small island whereas India was a vast continent. They had to deal with a population of 30 crores of people in India and therefore they could only make the commonest articles which were universally used in this country. Indians were accustomed to spinning and they could very easily make khaddar in their homes. He did not advocate that they should use khaddar for ever and ever. He was hopeful of making the mulls. for which Dacca was famous, and fine silks. At the present time the unfortunate thing was that they had to import all fine yarn for making finer kinds of cloth. It was only a question of time when they would be able to manufacture finer counts of yarn and until then they had to be content with khaddar.

MR. GANDHI DEFINES "SWARAJ."

Messrs. Vimadalal and Dumasia asked Mr. Gandhi what sort of Swaraj he wanted and whether their present rulers would have a place in it.

Mr. Gandhi said he wanted the army, police, law and revenue to be fully controlled by the people and they should be in a position to spend their own money. At the present time they were not able to appoint their Commander-in-Chief, neither were they able to stop the sending of a single sepoy out of India. He was not, however going to discuss such things about votes, etc. If they were able to control these things now Indians would be able to move forward gradually. If they could manufacture all their requirements of cloth India would be a self-dependent country, but now they were dependent on other people. So long as they had to thank the Government for every small thing they got from it they would not be able to achieve much. They should achieve such a position that they would be able to do things without the help of other people He thought the Non-Cooperation movement had effected a great change in the mentality of the people, for instance in Malabar the Moplas who were a spirited people had now become disciplined under its influence.

DOMINION SELF-GOVT.

In reply to another question Mr. Gandhi said he would be content with Dominion Self-government. The Viceroy was of the opinion that they should get it gradually, while he was of the opinion that they should get it at once. To those who said that they were not fit to rule themselves yet, he would say that it was because they were kept apart from their legitimate rights; he did not admit that Indians were incapable of ruling themselves. He did not care whether their ministers were Indians or Englishmen. What he wanted was the power of appointment and dismissal at any time he liked. He did not want to dismiss a man simply because of his colour, but for his incompetency. Ministers should have power over the commissioners and collectors. He never admitted that Indians were incapable of administering the military department.

One gentleman said they were talking of Hindu-Mahomedan unity, but he did not know where the Parsis came in there. Hindus and Moslems would appoint their own men and Parsis would be no where.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said Sir Krishna Gupta had told them that so long as they were not able to defend themselves it was no use getting Swaraja. They ought to be able to defend themselves against a foreign government in the first instance.

DEFENCE PROBLEM EXAGGERATED.

Mr. H. P. Mody said they had been working as clerks so many years and they were not used to do military work and deal with their foreign relations. They had been carrying out things under the British control and therefore Indians were not accustomed do them independently.

Mr. Gandhi said his opinion was that Englishmen were not yet prepared to leave India and he wanted them to remain not on their own terms but on those of Indians. Englishmen would feel ashamed to leave India just now. Another thing was he did not believe that if they get Swaraj tomorrow, they would have to fight all the foreign government all at once. But even if they had to fight a foreign government, Indians then would go on fighting until victory was theirs. He wanted them to realise that Indians could only get their objects by means of their own strength, and not with the help of others or by means of tactics or strategems. They could only keep their rights by their ability to defend them and not by means of pariaments or assemblies.

SWARAJ WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Dumasia said it was the rule that a smaller nation should be beaten by a bigger nation. Nothing of great importance had taken place in this world without a war; a battle I would take many years to get the proper spirit in the nation and years in the life of a nation were like as many moments. Therefore, they had been asked to hasten slowly. Parsis hated both Dyerism and O'Dwyerism, as much as anybody. The Parsi community was always loyal to their rulers, whether they were Hindus or English. They were not prepared to ask the English to go out of this country bag and baggage, and they did not want to get out of the Empire, over which King George ruled. Any movement which did not exclude these things would have their fullest support. They were fully with Mr. Gandhi if he was willing to go forward constitutionally, but not otherwise. They were willing to sacrifice and do everything for their King and their country.

In reply to further questions Mahatma Gandhi said his movement was a great bulwark against Bolshecism. Indians did not want chaos and terror in this land. The minds of the people had been very much purified by this Non-cooperation movement, for instance in Sind Hyderabad and Khaira people had very much improved morally. The movement had done away with hatred; if hatred of other communities were on the increase he would not have kept himself aloof from the Non-cooperation movement.

Dr. N. M. Sukhia said from his experience he had found that the Parsi community had been put down by both the Hindus and Moslems in the mofussil. He had seen in Malegaon in 1886 the same thing. The Parsis would join the movement if they found it to be beneficial to them, otherwise they would keep themselves aloof from it.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY EXPLAINED.

Mr. Gandhi said the British had come to India only some 150 years ago and before that the Parsis were living with Mahomedans and Hindus and they should be able to judge for themselves whether they were better or worse off. They were talking of Hindu-Moslem unity because there was no such unity before and in that unity the unity of all other smaller communities was also included, for instance the Jews, Christians, Parsis, etc. It did not mean that the other communities were to be excluded from their friendship and that the Hindus and Moslems alone were to be friends. The Parsis were ruling the Congress for so many years and they had occupied very many important positions in it. The Congress was looking after the rights of all the communities equally and he did not think that in the future the Parsis would be crushed between the two great communities—Hindus and Moslems. If the Parsis thought that they would not benefit by joining the Non-cooperation movement it was open to them to keep themselves aloof fron it. He asked them to join hands with them only if hey came to the conclusion that it would be to their good otherwise not.

PARSI SYMPATHY ASSUMED.

This finished the questions and answers. The President then in proposing a vote of thanks said there was no difference between the aims of Parsis and other communities; the difference lay only in this—while the Parsis wanted Swaraja gradually, Mr. Gandhi wanted it all at once. They had always admired Mr. Gandhi and would always help him.

Mr. Vimadalal said they were proud that India was capable of producing such a man as Mr. Gandhi, who had completely obliterated himself in the cause of his country The difference between the aims of his community and Mr. Gandhi was very small as stated by the President.

Mr. Dumasia said they would always work with Mr. Gandhi in the object he had in view. Mr. Gandhi was the servant of the country and so would the Parsi community become the servant of India.

With three cheers to Mr. Gandhi th meeting dispersed.

A Burma Branch of the officers Association has been formed with the Lieut.-Governor as Patron and General Sir Vere Fane as President of the Council with local committees in Rangoon, Mandalay and a Sub-Committee at Meyuyu.

ARJUNLAL SETHI.

MADE TO GRIND IN JAIL?

ALLEGATION AGAINST AUTHORITIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, June 16.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Ajmer was held at Idgah yesterday, Moulana Mayinuddin presiding. Spirited speeches were delivered by Moulvis Aziz Ahamad Ansari and other national leaders. The letter of Pandit Arjunlal's son Prakash Chandra showed that the authorities refused him permission to see his father, who is undergoing rigorous imprisonment in Saugor jail. It is alleged that the great leader has to do grinding there.

The local workers, Masudul Rahman and Hafiz Sultan Lasan, prosecuted under Section 108 will attend Court on the 13th instant and are cheerfully awaiting sentences to be sent to jail for the country's sake.

PANDIT M. CHATURVEDI'S ARREST.

AUTHORITIES' PREVENT POPULAR WELCOME.

(From a Correspondent.)

BILASPUR, June 14.

Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi, editor "Karmavira", who was arrested at Jubbulpore under warrant issued by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Janjgir was brought here last night by the Katni passenger. Although the train was timed to arrive a little after mid-night, more than two thousand people walked a distance of three miles to greet him at the station, but the authorities with a view to avoid all popular demonstration arranged to stop the train at a way side level crossing and managed to take away the accused in a motor car, escorted by the District Superintendent of Police and another European official. It is understood that Pandit Makhanlal is being prosecuted under Section 124A for a speech delivered at the Bilaspur District Conference in March last. The trial will begin on the 16th July.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the Policyholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company Ltd., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the Thirteenth General Meeting of the Shareholders at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at the Company's Registered Office, 67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

Domestic Occurrences.

IN MEMORIAM.

In ever-loving and grateful memory of Rustomji Ardeshir Spencer who passed away from this life just a year ago on Roj Gos, Mah Deh, 1289 Yezdezardi, Sunday, 20th June, 1920.

"We are but spirits and live for ever"

R553

"THE MIRACLES OF ZOROASTER"

The date of sending in to the Jashan Committee of the Prize Essay in English on "The Miracles of Zoroaster" (prize Rs. 500), has been extended from 17th June to 31st July 1921.

BALSARA'S TUITION CLASS ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual gathering and a Prize distribution of the Balsara's Tuition Class will take place on Tuesday next (June 21) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the G Ward District Congress Committee will be held today at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of the Committee 4/18 Khandkes Building Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITEE.

The Office time of the "D" Ward District Congress Committee will be from 7 to 10 a.m. (S.T.) and in the evening from 5 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Friday.

DADAR PICKETTING.

A grand procession of all the enlisted and intending volunteers for picketing will start from the congress committee office Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar at 7-30 a.m. and will go round the whole toward and come back at 10-30 a.m. All are requested to be present at the office at 7 a.m.

THANKSGIVING MASSES

In conformity with a joint circular of the Archbishop of Bombay and the Administrator of the Diocese of Damaun, fixing Sunday the 19th June as the day for having masses said all over the Archdiocese and diocese in honour of St. Antony for copious rainfall this year; the National Church of Dabul had four low masses said on that day.

In addition to the four low masses, the parishioners of Siolim and the members of the Society of St. Antony of Gowalia Tank Road had solemn high masses said for the same purpose at 6-30 and 7-30 a.m. respectively.

The Goan Servants of the Yatch Club had a solemn high mass with Exposition of the Bl. Sacrament and Benediction at 9-30 a.m. on the same day with solemn Vispers at 7 p.m. on the previous evening.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

The following is a list of the candidates of the "First Aid" class, organised under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, by Mr. Jamshed D. Desai, who passed the Examination held by Dr. A. D. Edul Behram B.A., M.B.B.S., L.C.P.S., on the 22nd April last:—

Miss Roda M Darukhanewalla; Miss Maneck M Minocherhomji; Miss Ratanbai M Tata; Miss Khorshed F Udwadia; Miss Putli K Batha; Miss Piroja D Boyce; Miss Meheran M Mithaiwalla; Miss Mani S Mehta; Miss Coomi K Thanewalla; Miss Nurgez N Patel; Miss Maneck M Tata; Miss Meheran D Elavia; Miss Piroja D Bhandari; Miss Tehmina P Polishwalla; Miss Naja E Golwalla

BAI AIMAI K. R. CAMA PRIZE-ESSAY.

The Competitive prize essays have been invited for the Bai Aimai K. R. Cama Prize of the value of Rs. 70 on the following subject:—"To describe the Iranian Heroes who worshipped Ardvi Sura and who have played an important part in the legends of Iran with reference to their career in other parts of the Avesta."

One essay has been received, which, if found worthy of the prize, will be awarded the prize on 20th August 1921 the anniversary day of the late Mr. K. R. Cama.

A sum of Rs 75 has been received for the Bai Aimai K. R. Cama Memorial Account Fund in memory of the 26th anniversary day of her passing away, from her children and sister Miss Serene M. Cursetjee.

ANJUMAN-E- KHUDDAMOON NABI

The first annual report of the Anjuman-e-Khuddamoon Nabi, which has undertaken the work of doing useful work for the Haj pilgrims, is out which shows that the institution during one year and a half received Rs. 2,634-12-0 out of which the sum of Rs. 1 520 9-3 has been spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,114-2-9. The report states that the high hopes, the institution entertained at the time of its founding, of receiving wholehearted sup port from Mussalmans have not been realised, and therefore it could not do many things which it had honed to undertake. It therefore appeals all Mahomedans to help it, with their efforts and advice if not with money. The report concludes after thanking the local press for publishing the grievances of Haj pilgrims from time to time.

ARMY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The Indian Army School of education which has been established at Belgaum Bombay presidency will open on 1st July. The objects of the school are:—(a) to train the personnel of Indian army Educational Corps (b) to train Indian officers and non-commissioned officers of units in the principles and practice of educational training (c) to compile standards of requirements of certificates of education for the Indian soldier (d) to prepare suitable text-books for use in educational training (e) to carry out research work in connection with the development of educational training in the Indian army. The subjects of study will be Urdu in the Roman character, English History, Civics, Geography Mathematics, Nature Study and rural economy. All subjects will be taught with a view to the development of a right type of Indian soldier citizen, an efficient soldier and a loyal and useful citizen. The courses will consist of approximately one-third instruction by the staff and two-thirds class taking by the students under supervision. The first course will be attended by sixty specially selected English speaking officers and civilian schoolmasters of the Indian army. The duration of the course will be six months Subsequent courses will be a twelve months duration for the junior division and six months for the senior division. The full establishment of the school will be 200 students of all ranks. Students will be selected by General officers commanding in Chief, from candidates recommended by officers commanding units. The Commandant of the school is a British officer of the Indian army selected from regimental duty and with wide experience of training Indian non-commissioned officers to be instructors in military subjects. The instructional staff for the first course will consist of four special selected British officers of the Army Educational corps. This staff will be reinforced for subsequent courses by ten Indian officers chosen from among the students attended the first course. It will be seen that the problem which is before the school for solution is in great part that of adult education in Indian Units of a purely military aspect. It is one that can be solved only by means of the closest cooperation between units and the school. It is hoped therefore that officers commanding units of the Indian army will communicate freely with the commandant of the school.

DARING ROBBERY AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

A daring daylight robbery is reported to have taken place this afternoon near the junction of Elgin and Stanley Roads, Allahabad. An Indian peon was returning from the Imperial Bank of India with, it is said, ten thousand rupees in currency notes when he was waylaid by four men, who knocked him down and after snatching money from his hands they made off in an *ekka* rapidly. Streets are more or less deserted at this particular time, and the culprits were able to make good their escape. Police are investigating the matter.

"ALL-INDIA BUSINESS DIRECTORY."

The first annual issue of this ambitious publication is just out. Upto now there has been in the field only one other Directory of the kind, namely, that published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., of Calcutta. The present Directory, however, is the fruit of purely Indian enterprise and will appeal to all Indian merchants and businessmen as it aims at being as exhaustive as possible with regard to indigenous trade industries and gives more frommence to these rather than to purely European concerns. Merchants and businessmen all over India will find it a really helpful guide. The size is handy, being 9 by 8 inches, and the present issue contains about 700 pages, which will certainly increase year by year. The Directory is published by the Bombay Directory Co., 50 Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay and is priced Rs. 10 only we wish the publishers every success in their enterprise.

LATE MR T. S. GANDHI.

The Principal, Sadhakasrama, Andheri writes to say:—

It is my misfortune to publish the sad news of the premature death of Mr. T. S. Gandhi. He belonged to the first batch of the students that had joined the Ashram. He was taking terms in the 2nd. LL.B. class. He left his students at the call of the motherland and was prepared to sacrifice his best for her. He had completed his Ashram education and had gone to Devas state with a view to open an Ashram there. His life in the Ashram was most simple. His life was the life of strict discipline and all the inmates of the Ashram felt some kind of awe and reverence for the departed. He had very high ambitions in life; but the cruel hand of death pounced upon him and cut short his life in its youthful energies. He has left behind him his wife, father and brother to mourn his loss. May God give peace to his soul!

All the students of the Ashram intend to observe a fast for the sacred memory of the dear departed on the 24th. June 21. It is therefore desired that all the sadhaks that are out for propaganda work should observe fast on that day.

PARSI RAJKIYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a lecture will be delivered on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 6-30 p.m. on the subject of the National Work of Dadabhai Naoroji by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala in the Hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, in Gujarati. All interested in the subject are cordially invited by the Sabha, especially those who are competing for a Prize to be given to the best writer of an essay on the above subject as announced by the Sabha. Mr. K. T. Nariman will preside.

"OUR INDUSTRIAL EXPERTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,— I have read with interest your leadorcite styled "Our Industrial Experts" which appeared in your issue of the 10th instant and as it gives prominence to the fish trawing industry, the local development of which has recently been the subject of private investigation, I trust you wil be kind enough enough to publish this letter.

At the outset, I may say that I have, at present, no desire to develop your criticisms about the conduct of the experimental operations of the local Government trawler nor of the officials connected with it. It is generally known that experiments usually prove costly, more so, when they are undertaken by Government. Moreover, experience has also shewn that ventures of this sort are more likely to prove their utility at the hands of practical private enterprise subsidised as necessary by Government, than by Government themselves.

However, the conclusions arrived at in 1910 by Mr. W. H. Lucas I.C.S., on the Fish Trade in the Bombay Presidency are important and as they have recently been investigated by me with reference to present day conditions I offer my remarks on them.

Mr. Lucas in his report suggests that:—

(a) The methods and means adopted by local indigenous fishermen in this Presidency in the capture and subsequent treatment of fish were in 1910 in a high stage of efficiency,

and (b) That trawling off the Bombay Coast having already proved a failure, no further attempt should be made to repeat the experiment until the bottom beyond the 30 fathom limit has been thoroughly examined. With regard to the first point, I may say that,

having regard to the conditions prevailing in 1910, I do not question the accuracy of Mr. Lucas' opinion. Since that time, however, pisciculture, as in the case of various other arts and sciences, has considerably advanced, and to anyone who has the faintest notion of the methods of modern fisheries, and who, like myself, has the privilege of seeing the means adopted by local fishermen in the treatment of fish, curing etc., will, at once, perceive that their methods are susceptible of immense improvement. These improvements should be gradually brought about, not by interference or by the drastic measures commented on in your leader but by means of peripatetic demonstration stations conducted by the Government Fisheries Department, where the means and advantages of upto date methods of the treatment of fish should be explained to the fishermen and even facilities in the way of loan of apparatus etc., afforded them by Government in order that they may themselves see the advantages to be derived by modern methods of fish treatment, curing etc. My own experience is that fishermen in this country are born in their trade and will readily adapt themselves to improvements sympathetically introduced.

I will now deal with Mr. Lucas' remarks on fish trawling and its application to waters adjacent to the Indian Coast. Notwithstanding the fact that 82.7 per cent. of the fish outturn (valued at £21,094,629) of the United Kingdom Fisheries was obtained by means of Steam Trawlers, it appeared to me strange that this means of developing the fish trade in India had hitherto been entirely neglected.

Circumstances having favoured me with the opportunity, I have within the past few months carried out at my own expense, certain valuable research work in the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean by means of a Steam Trawler fitted with modern trawling gear which have proved beyond doubt the immense possibility of the future of this trade in India. The results attained indicate that fish being migratory, are obtainable in shoals in deep sea areas where local fishermen have never reached. My experiments were intentionally carried out at a time of the year when fish is absolutely scarce in Bombay, and it was not until my Steam Trawler reached a range of between 400 and 500 miles from Bombay that satisfactory results were obtained. The distance is nothing when compared with the fact that 94 per cent. of the fishing yield in the United Kingdom is caught outside territorial waters, i.e., North Sea White Sea, Iceland, Bay of Biscay and last, but not least, off the Coast of Morocco, where the climatic conditions are not dissimilar to that of India.

It is not too late to hope that Bombay may yet have her own Government Fishery Board constituted by competent people to foster and develope for the good of the inhabitants of this vast country, so important an Industry as the fish trade. Such a Board should be in a position to advise all parties interested in the fish trade on matters such as:—

(a) Study of the fishing grounds with reference to their extent, resource, yield and condition.
(b) Description of the most suitable type of vessels and boats to be used.
(c) Information as to the utility and effect of the apparatus of capture in various methods of fishing.
(d) Enquiry into the method of utilising fishery products and their preservation, i.e., refrigeration, smoking, curing, Manure and Oil extraction.
(e) Means and methods of the transportation of fish from and to various parts of the country.
and (f) The extent and condition of the wholesale fish trade.

Thanking you in anticipation for the courtesy extended to me in publishing this letter.—Yours, etc.

Captain J. McLEOD,
Principal,
Deepsea Trawling Fishery.

SPORTING NEWS.

MYSORE BIRTHALAY RACES

MAZDALA WINS BASRA PLATE

(From our Racing Correspondent)

MYSORE, June 18.

The Birthday races commenced on Saturday afternoon under the auspices of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. His Highness arrived in State at 3-30. On the pavilion were seen many distinguished European guests, ladies and gentlemen. The Palace band was in attendance throughout and the weather was fine. There were six events on card and entries had been more satisfactory than the previous year. There were six bookmakers. In the Jones' Plate, Better Luck made a complete surprise by a even run and easy win against Cuidon, which effected thorough deadheat in the last year's Kisnigal Plate.

The winning lengths were not recorded, except for the Jones' Plate, which is won by half a neck.

The following are the details:—

THE JONES' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

High weight handicap for C B horses three years old upwards.

Rs. 300 to winner, Rs. 200 second and Rs. 100 third.

H H the Uvaraju of Mysore's BETTER-LUCK, 9/5, Grace 1
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's MA BAP, 8/12, Mitchell 2
The Maharaja of Mysore's CUIDON, 9/12, Bullock 3

Also ran:—Good Luck 9/0; Twist 8/5; Conductor 8/5.

Betting:—10 to 1 against Cuidon, 2 to 1 Better Luck, 10 the rest.

Time:—1 minute 5 seconds.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Rs. 500 to winner, Rs. 200 second; and Rs. 100 third.

A handicap for Arab ponies 14 and under

Mr Gosuldass' MAGTDALA, 8/9, Purtoo singh 1
H H the Uvaraja of Mysore's LONGBOAT, 8/9, Grace 2
The Rajah Tirumal Rao of Godwal's SCOTCHPINE, 9/0, Mitchell 3

Betting:—3 to 1 to win Magadala and Scotchpine, 10 to 1 Longboat

Time:—1 minute 10 seconds.

THE NAVAL MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 300 winner; Rs. 150 second; Rs. 100 third for horses in the fourth division.

Capt Molowy's ROSE LYDIA, 9/1, Capt Misa 1
Capt Molowy's SHUNAMITI, 10/10, Capt Spooner 2
S Gopal Rao's CONNOISEUR, 8/4, Mitchell 3

Also ran:—Tantollon 8/10; Riskroyale 10/10; and Ardmore 10/10.

Betting:—1½ to 1 against Rose Lydia, 1 to 2 Shinamite, 10 to 1 Connoiseur.

Time:—1 minute 4 2/5 seconds.

THE HORSE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Rs. 500 winner; Rs. 200 second; and Rs. 100 third.

Handicap for horses in the fourth division.

Mr. Robinson's DUNLUCE CASTLE, 9/9, Bona 1
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's JAPONETTE 9/0, Mitchell 2
Sirdar M Lakshmikantharaj Urs' ZANZEBAN 8/5, Bland 3

(Message incomplete.)

ASCOT STAKES RESULT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

The Ascot Stakes was run to-day and resulted as follows:—

Spearworn	1st.
Kings Idler	2nd.
Chat Tor	3rd.

Thirteen ran. Won by three lengths and head. Betting:—100 to 7 against Spearworn 8 to 1 against Kings Idler and 6 to 4 against Chat Tor.

ROYAL HUNT CUP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

Royal Hunt Cup Betting:—11 to 2 against Glanmerin and Lacrosse, 17 to 2 against Valescure, 100 to 7 against Orphens, 15 to 1 against Royal Tshe, 100 to 7 against Paragon 100 to 6 against Beau Regard Vivaldi and Hasty Match, 20 to 1 against Tete a Tete, Clarion and Daylight Patrol, 25 to 1 against Palomides and 50 to 1 against Illuminator and Cobblers Wax.

PROBABLES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

Hunt Cup Probables:—Alterations:—Orpheus v Smyth; Clarion-Shatwell; Service Kit-Morris; Beau Regard-Walsh; Rayol Ashe-Dines; Illuminator-Stokes. All List:—Cornsack-Fox; Manilardo-Childs; Omit from List:—Square Measure Glorious Second Fancy Man Kingston Black Highlander Proconsul Picardy and Perfect Knight.

2nd TEST MATCH

TENNYSON'S BRILLIANT EFFORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

The details of the third and last day's play in the Second Test Match show that Tennyson made a brilliant effort for England, scoring 74 including ten fours in a hundred minutes.

In the Australians' second innings, Bardsley made 63 not out by confident cricket, which was marked by fine cutting. Andrews made 49.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

Surrey beat Warwick by five wickets.
Yorkshire beat Leicester by an innings and 242.
Somerset beat Derby by 65.
Kent beat Sussex by 114.
Notts beat Lancashire by 177.
Essex drew with Northemptonshire.

TRAIN THEFTS ON G.I.P.

ARRESTS AT IGATPURI.

POLICE INVESTIGATION PROGRESSING.

(From our Special Correspondent)

IGATPURI, June 18.

None of the Indian Railways is an exception in regard to the loss by theft of parcels and goods entrusted to its care by the public at large, sometimes the thieves have been traced and sometimes not. In some cases the public have been compensated for the loss of their goods but in others, the Railways have either evaded or wriggled out of their responsibility by taking advantage of some loophole due to the ignorance of the public about the technicalities of dealing with the Railway as a public carrier. Though this is admittedly the case on all the Indian railways, our concern for the present is with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It is well known that for years past, a series of thefts have been taking place on this system, and that in many cases the perpetrators have remained at large, either owing to the incompetence of the railway police or other causes which need not be discussed here. The thefts have been fairly extensive almost all over the line, more especially between Bhusaval and Manmad, and Manmad and Igatpuri. In some cases, the thefts are described as "running train thefts", and they are often the work of organized gangs of depredators, who carry out their depredations on goods trains at lonely spots en route. There is another class of theft, wrongly described as "petty" perpetrated by some of the railway employees. In connection with the first class of offence, bands of men have been run to earth during the past two years or so and I believe almost every week new people are being apprehended. In regard to the second class, however the railway was hitherto not so fortunate in its attempts. In many cases, the poor menials were harrassed while the real culprits escaped detection. But at last Nemesis appears to have overtaken them, and the Police are said to be fairly hot on the trail of the culprits.

THE GOING DISCOVERED.

During the past week, the Railway Police have been active in investigating the affair which had hitherto eluded discovery. On the strength of clues secured after some persistence and pertinacity, they seem to have searched the houses of some of the railway guards—"non-Indians"—at Igatpuri and arrested three men and recovered some stolen property. So far, nearly sixty people are said to be implicated including several European Guards and Drivers and some Indian Brakesmen and menials. The station staff of Igatpuri as well as the local police are chary of giving any information on the subject. It seems that the railway administration is anxious to keep matters a secret for the present at any rate, and it is said to have enjoined on the staff absolute secrecy. Evidently, the police are not disposed to divulge anything at this stage as their enquiries have apparently only begun. This morning, the Railway D.S.P. —Mr. Bailey—arrived at Igatpuri from Kalyan and was seen holding, practically behind closed doors, a confabulation with the local Police Inspector and Sub-Inspector whatever may be the outcome of the confabulation, it is now clear, that an investigation of the long standing affair is at last afoot.

EUROPEAN STAFF IMPLICATED.

It will, perhaps, be a revelation to the public to learn that the authors of these thefts are not the menial, ill-paid employees of the Railway but its better paid and responsible class of men. Many of them are Europeans—and I am told ex-service men, of whom more are about to be drafted on to the G.I.P. Railway. Of the three persons so far arrested, two at least are said to be ex-service men and their names are Messrs. Marshall and Wittenbaker. The name of the third is said to be Mr. Bird. It is likely more arrests will be made as the enquiry progresses. From the information I would gather locally, it appears that both Messrs. Marshall and Wittenbaker have now made a clean breast of the whole affair to the police, divulging, as it were, the secret of an extensive and well-formed organisation, whose object was to rifle parcels and goods booked by passenger trains. Nothing is yet known about their *modus operandi*, but there is no doubt that the organisation has carried out is operations for more than three or four years, without ever being discovered. I was given to understand that articles lost as early as 1918 were discovered in one of the house-searches, and that subsequently two of the arrested persons were taken to Bombay last week to point out the parties with whom some of the stolen articles had been pledged or otherwise disposed of. The police appear to have already recovered several articles including jewellery and other personal effects.

How the police came to discover these clues at this time of day is in itself interesting. I was told by a railway employee that the local police had an eye during the past six months or so, on at least two of the arrested persons, and when they thought their suspicions were well-grounded, they searched their houses and discovered some of the missing articles. How the whole affair will end, it is too early to predict. I was assured by a high railway official that the administration is anxious to have the culprits run to earth completely, so that these small depredations may cease and its own credit may not further suffer with the public. Evidently, the police must also be anxious to see that the investigation is through, especially as the matter has hitherto baffled them. For the time being "mum" is the word with both, though it seems to have somehow given a little colour to the local belief that it may be pushed up, at least as regards the part of the well-paid and responsible European employees. It is difficult to say how far this belief is well founded but it is as well that its existence should be recognised by the authorities concerned.

TAMPERING WITH MAILS.

One interesting feature of the thefts was, I am given to understand, the rifling of mail bags which, it seems, had become fairly frequent in recent times. The frequent tampering of mails, it is said, led to strong pressure being applied on the police from above, and this possibly account, partly at least, for the vigilence and earnestness of purpose they have displayed on this occasion. If their exertions lead to the breaking up of what is presumably regarded as a conspiracy to defraud the railway and the public, it will go a long way to restore the shaken confidence of the public in the safety and security that the railway, in order to be popular, must afford.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

As time passes, and as we are getting accustomed to Mr Peter Dawson, we are beginning to like him better. On Saturday night the show commenced with Beethoven's Krentzer Sonata played by Miss Winifred Small and Miss Dorothy Treseder. It was executed with considerable power, I felt. After that came Mr. Dawson to sing 'I am a roamer' from Mendelssohn. This was followed by two or three other songs by him, because he was encored again and again by the audience. Miss Small then followed with a Violin Solo, after which came Mr. Selwyn Driver to keep the audience cheerful till the interval with his pianoration. After the interval Miss Treseder executed some pianoforte solos from Chopin and Scrabin with a swift delicacy. Then came again Mr. Dawson to sing a couple of songs, of which the Lute Player was sung in a particularly effective way. Miss Small then came with Violin Solos from Elgar and Nachez, after which Mr. Dawson come to end the evening with Katie Moss, 'The Floral Dance'.

WEST END CINEMA

One of the most fascinating detective stories ever put upon the cinema screen is "The Mystery of the Yellow Room". This 6-Reel Drama commences at the West-End tonight, and is quite a typical West-End Picture. There centres about the disappearance of a sinister, shrouded figure who has entered the yellow room, attacked and robbed its occupant and vanished into thin air—a mystery that taxes the quickest wits to solve. Of course the principal victim is a beautiful young woman—trust a French plot for that! The detectives are led astray by countless false clues—the bloodstains, the foot-prints, and the inevitable splinter of bone which has nothing to do with the case. Just when all their sleuthing seems most futile the mystery is cleared by a boy reporter.

STUDENTS FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

By curtailing their luxuries and extravagances and being pure Swadeshists, only student of India can help to a certain extent the famished and distressed humanity of our country. The above Fund is started with a view to incorporate it with Mahatmaji's Famine Relief Fund at Ahmedabad. The fund is formed as students' fund with a view to see how much good our students can render to the indigent world. Any amount for famines can be either sent to Mahatmaji himself by any student or to me and it will be thankfully received and published in "Young India."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Fleeing from the vengeance of a Secret Society, an aristocrat arrives in Rhodesia and disappears. A "derelict" is found and taken into the office of a benevolent old shipping agent. The stranger suffers from loss of memory and nervous fear. The daughter tries to cure him. He is attacked by the President of the Secret Society, and his friend, the young Clerk, in the office, is wounded. The stranger deserts his friends and runs home. The girl upbraids him for his cowardice, and he follows the assassins to the seashore, where on a rock almost surrounded by the waves his self-confidence comes back and he throws the man into the sea. The girl sees a photograph of the aristocrat who is hiding and shows it to her mother, who persuades her to marry the stranger. On the wedding day she confesses to him that she married him for his position, and that she hated him in his cowardly moods. In the harbour he hears a sailor sing a well remembered song, and he recalls his past. When he was a sailor he had while drunk, insulted some Indians and been tortured for a week, and then lost his memory. He tells his story to his wife and there is reconciliation.

A CRICKET DISTURBANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

A disturbance took place last evening near Dalhousie Football Club ground on Calcutta Maidan after termination of the match between Mohun Bagan and West Kents. It is stated that an Indian spectator complained to other spectators that a European had deliberately kicked him. The European protested and stated it was an accident. Then followed an altercation and the crowd became excited and attacked the European. Other European spectators and the police came to his rescue. The crowd then began to throw stones at Europeans and police with the result that some European spectators were hurt and some cars damaged. Police with the help of soldiers and European civilians eventually dispersed the crowd. A Bengali was arrested.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, June 20, 1921.

THE STUDENTS' PROMISE.

That the Gospel of Sacrifice, preached by Mahatma Gandhi, is the sure way of success for Indian nationalism we believe. In so far as it is accepted and followed faithfully an Indian nation worthy of the name will be actually brought into existence. Such a nation has been brought into existence in the short period of time which has elapsed since Gandhi first announced his non-cooperation programme. But the success which has been achieved in this direction only serves to show the miracle which might have been achieved if educated Indians had shown more capacity for sacrifice. We cannot blame the men who, bred up in an atmosphere of selfish competition and taught to regard their personal advancement as the aim of their existence, were loth to give up the advantage which they had secured by their own efforts for so vague and general an object as the welfare of mankind—the kind of object which they had been taught to regard as Utopian and delusive. We should rather praise the men who had the mental independence and sincerity to break with the system and the habit of a lifetime at the bidding of a voice which spoke essential truth. The names of all the lawyers who have given up their practices, of all those who gave up their honours, at the country's call, should be inscribed upon a roll of honour and preserved for India; but there ought to be no roll of obloquy for those who were too weak to break the trammels of a system which is very strong, and the ties of habit which is stronger still. Upon the whole we are not disappointed with the action of the grown-up men, but the young men, we confess, have disappointed us.

The proceedings of the All-India Students' Conference at Nagpur clearly showed that a very large number of the young men in the colleges of India do realise the futility, for Indians, of the course of study which they are obliged to follow, and its anti-national character; that they do know that the time has come when every personal consideration must be sacrificed for the sake of India as a whole; that they venerate Mahatma Gandhi and accept his teaching, and that they see quite well the work that they, who have received some education, could do to uplift the multitude which has received none at all. Everyone who was a witness of the glad enthusiasm with which the students passed the Non-Cooperation Resolution at Nagpur was justified in expecting great things from the young men of the schools. Something has been done—we should be the last to belittle the achievement—enough to show that the fire of sacrifice and true patriotism burns in the breasts of the rising generation, but enough also to sadden us by demonstrating the magnificent results which would have been achieved if the students had but kept their promise of Nagpur. We know of hundreds of students who have shown a public spirit which contributes far more to their worth as future citizens of India than the highest honours of the schools could ever do, who now are receiving the finest education possible for men in serving their poorer brethren without thought of gain or any personal advantage. But we know of others. Young men have come into our office to tell us they were willing to obey the country's call, and asking us to put a paragraph to that effect in "The Chronicle." Our reply was always: "No. When you have done something in the country's service, then we will praise you in the paper." They went away with an expression which informed us plainly that they thought it not worth while to leave their schools since there was no publicity attached to it. And we have received many letters from young men professing to be earnest non-cooperators who were prepared to leave their schools only if we could inform them how they could pursue their academic course of study without loss of time or seniority evidently regarding their "education" as the most important thing (for them) on earth. They could not see that the cultivation of the soul within them was more important than that parrot-learning. It is not their fault. It is the fault of a bad system idolised by them and by their parents before them which has bereft them of the very notion of disinterested action—a system nicely framed to rear bad citizens. And then again we have had visits and letters from young men who would have come out gladly in the service of the country if they could have been quite sure of earning enough to keep body and soul together. These we passed on to leaders of the movement; and we believe that most, if not all, of them are now employed in national work. But a better organisation and a regular system of national pay seems to us necessary.

Another point which strikes us, in connection with the boycotting of schools is this: that it was preached in tones of such extreme solemnity as rather to daunt and to dismay the students than arouse enthusiasm. To us, the giving up of a bad system and adopting a disinterested way of life appears a joyous, not a sad, occasion. We should have started a big camp for students in some country place where there was plenty of milk, fruit and running water, and tried to make of it a kind of paradise for youths of healthy tastes. There they should have been trained in different kinds of patriotic work and filled with the true spirit of the movement of human brotherhood. We would have tried to make their departure from the cramping European school, an occasion of rejoicing, their time of training one of happiness and true education to be remembered all their lives with gratitude. If only patriotic Indians were not quite so serious we believe that they would find the work go much more easily. A little laughter dissolves mighty obstacles; and where young people are concerned it is essential. Surely the revival of India and all Asia is cause enough for joy! Why treat it solemnly?

SIR P. LLOYD GRAEME'S DISCLAIMER.

We congratulate the Government of India on their promptly securing from Sir Phillip Lloyd Graeme a recantation of the extraordinary views he had expressed earlier in the House of Commons. Sir Phillip now states that he never intended to cast any reflection on the merchant community in India and expresses regret that his remarks should have given rise to any misunderstanding regarding the reasons for the exclusion of India. While we are glad that the unjust imputation against the Indian merchants has been unreservedly withdrawn and regret expressed for the reckless remarks, we may be pardoned for pointing out that Reuter's summary of Sir Phillip's previous speech made it appear that in his opinion, at least, the main, if not the sole, reason for excluding India from the scheme was the fact that "outstanding obligations had not been fully honoured." Here is the cable as received from London:—

> The House of Commons has passed resolutions extending credits and insurance schemes throughout the Empire, with the exception of India and British possessions in the Far East, which the Premier (or rather, Sir Phillip Lloyd Graeme) stated required certain consideration owing to the conditions under which outstanding obligations had not been fully honoured. It was undesirable, he said, that credit facilities should be extended if they in any way prevented traders from discharging their full obligations. The department's decision with regard to India and the Far East had been taken after consultation between bankers and the India and Colonial offices. The scheme would not be extended to India and the Far East *until conditions were such as would obviate these differences.* (The Italics are ours.)

It will be seen that no other ground except the so-called failure to honour outstanding obligations was alleged originally by Sir Phillip against the inclusion of India in the Scheme. Sir Phillip, however, now tells us that he did not intend to cast any reflections on the commercial morality of Indians and that the reasons for the exclusion of India was something else—namely, that mentioned by the Government of India. If this be the case, why should he have gone out of his way to refer to Indian merchants? We are glad, however, that he has seen his way to withdraw the entirely unwarranted and highly offensive remarks and apologise for the indiscretion.

So far so good. But what about the representation by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the Department of Overseas Trade that the inclusion of India in the scheme will prove "mischievous and harmful" to the interests of British traders? Did this consideration weigh with either His Majesty's Government or the Government of India and had it anything to do with the exclusion? An assurance by both of them to the contrary would go a long way to dispel the suspicion still lurking in many minds, that in this affair the interests of India have been once more sacrificed to those of British merchants. The fact that the Indian mercantile community was not at all consulted before the Government of India came to a decision on such an important subject is calculated to strengthen rather than dispel such a suspicion. Where was the need for coming to a decision behind closed doors and above the heads of the public of India, especially when, as the Government of India say, the suggestion to exclude India was voluntarily made by them in India's own interests?

Notes of the Day.

The Lasting Infamy.

Last month Colonel Wedgwood interpellated the Secretary of State for India if he would state how much was contributed annually from the Indian Budget for Dyer, O'Dwyer, Frank Johnson and Bosworth Smith and if he would approach the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a view to getting these charges transferred from the Indian to the British Budget. The reply of Mr. Montagu ran as follows:—

> Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Mr. Bosworth Smith, £1,000 and £900 respectively, of which a considerable portion represents funds contributed by the officers themselves. General Dyer, £900 of which approximately one-twelfth will be debitable on adjustment, to British revenues on account of a period of service out of India. Colonel Johnson draws no pension from Indian revenues. The answer to the last part of the question is in the negative."

If the course suggested by Col. Wedgwood had commended itself to His Majesty's Government, the fact would have redounded to the credit of the British nation, for it would have shown to the world that the British Government and the British people truly repented of the crimes committed by some Britons in the name of their Government and nation. But it is evident that the present Government is in no mood to repent and that it is determined to perpetuate the infamy of the arrangements for all the world to see. The spectacle is tragic, indeed.

Bombay Fisheries.

We publish today an important communication on the subject of local fisheries from one who is entitled to speak on the subject—in short, from a real expert and not a pseudo one such as is usually palmed off on the people of this country whenever any question of industrial development is raised by them. Capt. McLeod tells us that for the past few months he has been privately conducting investigations with the help of a well-equipped trawler in the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean and he is good enough to give us the result of these investigations. Capt. McLeod is convinced of the "immense possibility" of the fish trawling industry in India, but he remarks that the results of his experiments indicate that "fish, being migratory, are obtainable in shoals in deep sea areas, where local fishermen have never reached" and that "not until my Steam Trawler reached a range of between 400 and 500 miles from Bombay that satisfactory results were obtained." It is clear, therefore, from Capt. McLeod's investigations, that it is futile to conduct any trawling operations within the 30 fathoms limit—a conclusion, at which, as already pointed out, Mr. Lucas, I.C.S., also had arrived eleven years ago after exhaustive enquiries. Mr. Lucas' report in this connection is full of interest. He wrote:—

> "Because the Bengal Government have conducted extensive experiments with the Government trawler "Golden Crown"—and the Madras Government with the Government vessel "Margarita," the question has often been asked by those who deplore the dearness of fish in the Bombay markets and wrongly imagine that this is due to the primitive and inefficient methods of the Bombay fisherman—why the Bombay Government do not either themselves undertake trawling experiments on the Bombay coast or encourage this being done by private enterprise. This question can easily be answered. In 1895 Messrs. Shepherd & Co., brought out a steam trawler "The Premier" of 50 tons burthen with all necessary appliances for trawling on an extensive scale. It worked for less than six months and the experiment was then abandoned as a complete failure. A trip's haul never exceeded 4 Bombay cart-loads and the kinds of fish taken were exactly the same as those caught by the local fishermen. The monthly expense of working this trawler with a crew of 11, including an engineer and four fishermen, was about Rs. 300 and competition with the local fishermen was found to be quite impossible. Now 15 years later, we find Mr. James Hornell on behalf of the Madras Government pronouncing dead against inshore trawling, and stating that at present no information is available or can become available without a very large trawler—as to the conditions and suitability of the waters outside the 30 fathoms limit."

Mr. Lucas' concluding observations are also pertinent and may be quoted here:—

> "In face of previous failure and high expert opinion expressed so recently, it would be folly on the part of the Bombay Government to undertake on its own account trawling experiments which are almost certainly destined to fail. In my opinion the result of any experiments which the Madras Government may decide to undertake should be awaited and it can safely be left to private enterprise to adopt similar experiments on the Bombay coast if the example of Madras holds out any promise of profit. I understand that the operations of the Bengal steam trawler "Golden Crown" have not been attended with much success. I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending that the question of trawling be left alone by Government."

Are the Operations Paying?

Now, in the face of these findings of Mr. Lucas, the Industries Department appears to think at the present hour that trawling operations off the Bombay coast can be carried on profitably, for we have heard lately that a trawler has been bought by the Department and that it is busy conducting operations. The public would like to know in this connection whether the Department thinks that the game is worth the candle—that is to say, whether the value of the haul of fish made during a given season would cover the cost of the operations in connection therewith. Mr. Lucas found ten years ago that trawling operations would not pay, at least within the 30 fathom limit. Has the Industries Department discovered any new economic method of making the operations profitable at present? If so, what is it? Twenty-six years ago the monthly cost of working a 50 ton trawler amounted to Rs. 300. But even with this low cost it was found unprofitable to carry on the operations. What is the monthly cost of the operations of the trawler now working and is it covered by the sale price of the fish which it gathers? Would the Department furnish the public with an estimate of the profits which the trawling operations are making or are likely to make? Further, is the trawler working within the 30 fathom limit or outside it? Both Mr. Lucas and Capt. McLeod maintain that unless the operations are carried out beyond the 30 fathom limit they will not pay. We hope Mr. Bell would oblige the public by letting them know where Mr. Wa'ke's trawler is working and whether the operations are paying their way.

The Case of Panchgani.

The remarks of the Magistrate in his judgment in the case of the Panchgani butchers, which we publish elsewhere, upon the recent conduct of the Municipality in that hill station, seem to prove conclusively that the repeated complaints and petitions forwarded by the house-owners to the Commissioner and even to the Governor were fully justified. The object of all the petitions has been that the elective principle should be at once applied to the Panchgani Municipality. The present system is that the members of the Municipal Board are nominated in the first place by the Collector for a period of five years, and afterwards, as vacancies occur, have power to co-opt members; the inhabitants, having no power to check the Board's career either by a "parish meeting" as in England or by the ventilation incidental to by-election. The only way of criticism or complaint open to them is that of a petition through the Collector to the Commissioner, which is not particularly hopeful, since those officials are prone to regard the existing nominated Board as part and parcel of officialdom, and so accord it their support with only a perfunctory show of inquiry. Indeed experience has shown that the petitions of the houseowners addressed to these officials are liable to be mislaid and even lost. The case for the elective principle appears to us so clear that we are at a loss to understand on what serious ground it is withheld. The statement that the "peculiar conditions of Panchgani" render its application to the station inadvisable, though made officially, cannot be taken seriously. Panchgani contains more educated men and women than most Indian municipalities and is remarkable for the good feeling which prevails between the various communities, and the unanimity of Indians and Europeans in demanding this particular reform. There is, so far as we know, no political "agitation" to alarm officialdom and drive them to excesses of reaction. There seems no reason why the house-owners and the trades of Panchgani should not have a vote, which means collectively a veto on the doings of the Municipal Board; and, in view of the Magistrate's remarks already mentioned, every reason why they should enjoy a privilege which, in every civilised community, has long since come to be regarded as a natural right.

The Charkha.

Those among our "Moderate" friends, who are disposed to scoff at the Charka and belittle its potentialities for permanent good, would do well to peruse the communication from a member of the Servants of India Society appearing in last issue of the Society's journal. Mr. A. V. Thakkar, who has been working among the Dheds (Mahars) of Kathiawar for the last four months, tells in this communication how he has been able to set going over 5000 charkas at 25 centres and make them remunerative to this indigent community. An offer of a lakh of rupees from a friend has made it possible for Mr. Thakkar to undertake this benevolent task. He says that of the total of 5000 Charkas at work, a quarter were supplied to the spinners by the promoters of the experiment and the rest were bought by the spinners themselves. Cotton is regularly supplied and yarn collected at the different centres by paid agents. Mr. Thakkar writes: "The spinners mostly belong to the ordinary cultivating class and the lower middle class and earn at the rate of about two annas a day. They are all women and are not in a position to go out to earn a livelihood. Some of them are purda women, who will not stir out of their homes. However small the income may appear to be, they feel it a great boon and bless the soul that has revived the spinning-wheel. It must be borne in mind that it is only a supplementary income. Two annas a day may not be much, but it is better than nothing to these poor people." The whole business is conducted on commercial and not philanthropic lines, but no profits are earned and the *Khaddar* is sold at cost price. At present about Rs. 80,000 are employed in capital expenses and during the last month over Rs. 20,000 in all were distributed in wages to the different classes of workers. Mr. Thakkar is optimistic regarding the future and is of the opinion that "the spinning-wheel can be looked upon as a permanent feature and not a mere passing phase in rural Indian life. The nation lives in villages, not in towns." Will the scoffers, including the publicity officials, who want us to believe that India has no need of further manufacture of yarn, still deny the utility of the Charka to the nation?

THAT APOLOGY!

MIDDLE EAST POLICY

"APPEASEMENT AND FRIENDSHIP"

MR. CHURCHILL AND MESPOT.

"NOT OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE TO INDIA"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill, introducing the supplementary estimates of £27,197,000 sterling for the Middle East Department of the Colonial Office said that the conference he had held in Cairo with the experts from Mesopotamia and Palestine had decided on immediate reduction of the troops in Mesopotamia from the 33 to 25 battalions scale and prospective reduction after October to the 12 battalion scale. This had resulted in the saving of £4,879,000 in the army estimates. The total expenses in both the countries during the present year amounted to 27½ millions and, if the arrangements which Government were now making proved successful, he anticipated that the expenses for next year would not exceed nine or ten millions.

NEW GOVT. IN MESPOT.

Mr. Churchill announced the Government's intention to replace the existing provisional native government in Mesopotamia with an assembly and an Arab ruler, but government had decided to attempt to build up around Bagdad an Arab state which would revive the old glory and culture of the Arab races and, in recognition of the services of King Hussein and Emir Feisul during the war, it had informed Feisul that no obstacle would be placed in the way of his candidature. Consequently, Feisul had already left Mecca for Bagdad. If he were elected, he would receive countenance and support of Great Britain. The cost of the Arab army would be defrayed from the Mesopotamian revenue and behind the livies of the Kurdish and Assyrian refugees, which were now taking over the outlying stations from the British would stand at the end of the year twelve British battalions in addition to the aircraft, which would be increased to eight squardons next year.

THE PROBLEM OF PALESTINE.

The problem of Palestine was at present more acute than Mesopotamia, though much smaller military. The only cause of unrest arose out of the Zionist movement and the British pledges in this connection. It was impossible to hold out hope of reducing the present garrison of 5,606, which, indeed, might require, slight reinforcement. Seven thousand Jews had entered Palestine this year under the Zionist scheme, and this immigration had excited and alarmed the Arab population, who feared that they would be swamped by immigrants from Europe. These were illusions. No Jews would be brought from Europe beyond those for which the country's resources were able to provide. After paying tribute to the value of work of the Jewish colonies, Mr. Churchill said there was no reason why there should not be a steady flow of Jewish immigration.

Referring to the prevalent disorder in trans-Jordoria and raids on the French territory, Mr. Churchill said that restoration of order had been entrusted to Feisul's brother Emir Abdullah, who had undertaken to prevent hostile action against the French.

POLICY OF APPEASEMENT.

Mr. Churchill concluded by declaring that their general policy of cooperation with the Shereefian family was in no way opposed to the interests of France. On the contrary, it was the surest method of securing France from disturbance in Syria by the Arab influences. Mr. Churchill emphasised the necessity for England and France pursuing a policy of appeasement and friendship towards the Arabs and Turks, if they wished to maintain their position and discharge their responsibilities in the Middle East.

"BRITAIN MUST DISCHARGE HER OBLIGATIONS."

Mr. Churchill said that Britain must discharge her obligations with regard to Mesopotamia and Palestine and not leave the population to be prey to confusion and anarchy. He agreed that the obligation was not unlimited, but after most careful consideration he did not think it could be said that we had failed or that our resources would not enable us to discharge our obligations. On the contrary, he believed it was our duty to persevere and to find an honourable, unextravagant and ultimately prosperous issue to our affairs. The fundamental condition of success, however, was a reduction of expenditure to reasonable limits. Mr. Churchill traced the succesive reductions in the garrisons in Palestine and Mesopotamia. There was, he said, a total of 200,000 persons on our pay list in Mesopotamia and Palestine and forty-eight battalions of troops at the beginning of the present financial year, as compared with 700,000 and 175 battalions respectively at the armistice. The Government had already decided to reduce this force immediately by returning to India two divisions, recalled on account of rebellion in Mesopotamia and it was determined to explore the possibility of further reductions this year, but even then expenses of repatriation etc., for 1921 would be very large, namely 35 millions.

THE ONLY WAY.

Mr. Churchill, discussing the policy and method by which it was hoped to achieve the great reduction, said they did not intend to force on the people a ruler not of their own choosing. He hoped that under the guidance of Sir Percy Cox the people of Irak would make a wise and free choice. There were two policies which might be adopted towards the Arab race—one of keeping them divided and establishing an administration by local notables, playing on tribal jealousies and the other, which alone

(Continued in Column 5.)

POLICY OF ANGORA GOVT.

MODERATION—THE KEYNOTE

BRITAIN'S NEUTRALITY DESIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.

A Constantinople message says that interviewed on his way to Rome and Paris, Bekir Sami Bey declared, that the Angora Government desired to conclude a sincere agreement with the Allies while safe-guarding Turkish national claims. He affirmed that the Angora Government were firm partisans of the policy of moderation and averse from any policy of adventure. The Nationalists were certain of ultimate victory over the Greeks. He hoped that Britain would maintain neutrality.

TURKISH CABINET CHANGES

RE-ENTRY OF IZZET PASHA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.

A Constantinople message states that the Cabinet changes include the re-entry of Izzet Pasha and Salih Pasha as Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Marine respectively. Other appointments are Sefa Bey, Minister of Agriculture, Ali Riza, Pasha Minister of Interior and Public Works.

NEAR EAST QUESTIONS.

GOVT. DEPRECATES DISCUSSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 13.

In the House of Commons Kenworthy and Col. Wedgwood again raised the question of the Near East. Mr. Harmsworth replying deprecated the discussion of an exceedingly delicate question. He emphasised that Government had given long and anxious attention to the matter. He agreed that the situation was undoubtedly full of menace.

CONSTANTINE AT SMYRNA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

A message from Athens states that Smyrna was beflagged and the harbour full of Greek warships on the occasion of Constantine's arrivol.

LANDOUR'S RESOLVE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 19.

In a public meeting held at Landour, following resolution was passed:—"That the public is of opinion that the threats of the British Government against Angora constitute a deliberate challenge to Islam; the Musalmans, therefore have no option left but to oppose the Government openly and by all means possible in case it persists in its folly."

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

FURTHER INCREASE OF PENSIONS REFUSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 18.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate, who suggested an increase of 25 per cent to all the remaining annuitants from the Madras Military Fund, Mr. Montagu stated that the assets of the Fund were exhausted many years ago in making good the excess of payments in respect of the Pensions over the Receipts from the subscribers. This excess averaged over £140,000 sterling per annum before the recent increase of 25 per cent was granted as an act of grace in the lower rates of Pension. Mr. Montagu could not see his way to authorise any further concession at the expense of the Indian Revenues.

RIOTING IN BELFAST.

POLICE FIGHT WITH SNIPERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 14.

Rioting was renewed in Belfast to-day provoked by the attack by Sinn Fein Gunmen posted on roofs on workers crowding into tramcars bound for the dockyards. A conflict ensued and traffic was suspended. The police were reinforced and dispersed the snipers with volleys.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

There were further disturbances in Belfast this afternoon. Revolver shots were fired at an armoured lorry filled with special constabulary, who had been attending the funeral of cofrades killed in rioting on Sunday night. The constables replied and half a dozen persons were wounded, including three women, one of whom has since died.

REAL CHARACTER OF N. C. O.

"WE MUST PLAY THE GAME."

WHETHER GOVT. RECIPROCATE OR NOT."

MAHATMA GANDHI ANSWERS FRIENDLY CRITICS.

"WE MUST BE ABOVE SUSPICION."

Mahatma Gandhi, in the following notes, once more reverts to the Ali Brothers' "Apology," and demonstrates the truth, the beauty and the reasonableness of Non-Cooperation. He once again clearly defines what non-cooperators ought and ought not to do. The Mahatma says: "It is not enough for a non-cooperator not to mean violence; it is necessary that his speech must not be capable of a contrary interpretation by reasonable men. We must be above suspicion. The success of the Movement depends upon its retaining its purity. I therefore suggest to the writer and to those who may think like him, that the whole principle of Non-Cooperation, has not only been not 'given away' as the writer contends, but its non-violent character has been completely vindicated by the Brothers' apology, and the case, therefore, greatly strengthened."

The Mahatma proceeds:

"What, however, is galling to the writer, is that whilst the Brothers have remained free, the lesser lights are in prison for having spoken less strongly than they.

"That very fact shows the real character of non-cooperation. A non-cooperator may not bargain for personal safety. It was open to me to bargain for the liberty of the others. *Then* I would have given away of the whole case for non-cooperation. I did not bargain even for the Brothers' liberty. I stated in the clearest possible terms, that no matter what the Government did it would be my duty on meeting the Brothers to advise them to make the statement to save their honour.

"We must 'play the game', whether the Government reciprocate or not. Indeed, I for one do not *expect* the Government to play the game."

The Ali Brothers' apology still continues to tax people's minds. I continue to receive letters expostulating with me for having gone to the Viceroy at all. Some consider that I have bungled the whole affair, others blame the Brothers for having for once weakened, and that in deference to me. I know, that in a short while the storm will blow over. For, in spite of all I have heard and read, I feel that I did the right thing in responding to the Viceroy's wish to know my views. It would have been wrong on my part to have waited for a formal written invitation from His Excellency. I feel, too, that I gave the best advice possible in the interests of Islam and India, when I asked the Brothers to make the statement issued by them. The Ali Brothers have showed humility and courage of a high order in making the statement issued by them. They have shown that they are capable of sacrificing their pride and their all for the sake of their faith and country. They have served the cause by making the statement, as they would have injured it by declining to make it.

A Remonstrance.—In spite of all that conviction in me, I am not surprised at the remonstrances I am receiving. They but show that the methods now being pursued are new, that the country will not surrender a title of its just demands, and for their satisfaction, it wishes to rely purely upon its own strength.

I give below the relevant parts of the strongest argument in condemnation of my advice and its acceptance by the Brothers. The letter, moreover, is written by one of the greatest among the non-co-operators. It is not written for publication at all. But know the writer will not mind my sharing it with the reader. For I have no oubt that he represents the sentiments of several thoughtful non-co-operators. It is my humble duty to discuss the issues arising from the incident, and the implications of non-co-operation. It is only by patient reasoning, that I hope to be able to demonstrate the truth, the beauty and the reasonableness of Non-co-operation. Here hen are the extracts:—

"The statement of the Brothers, taken by itself and read without reference what has preceded and followed it, is manly enough document. If in the heat of the moment they have said things which, they now find, may reasonably be taken to have a tendency to incite to violence, they have, in publishing their regret, taken the only honourable course open to public men their position I should also have been prepared to justify the undertaking they have given for the future, had that undertaking been addressed to those of their co workers, who, unlike themselves do not believe in the cult of violence in any circumtances whatever. But the general words 'public assurance and promise to all who ay require it' cannot in the circumstances ave any one in doubt as to the particular party ,who did require such 'assurance and promise' and at whose bidding it was given. The Viceroy's speech has now made it perfectly clear, and we have th indisputable fact that the leader of th N.C.O. movement has been treating with he Government, and has secured the suspension of the prosecution of the Brothers, y inducing them to give a public apology nd an undertaking.

"In this view of the case,—and I fail to see what other view is possible—very serious questions affecting the whole movement arise for consideration. Indeed it seems to me that the whole principle of Non-co-operation has been given away.

"I am not one of those who fight shy of the very name of Government, nor of those who look upon an eventual settlement with the Government as the only means of obtaining redress of our wrongs and establishing Swaraj. I believe in what you have constantly taught, viz. that the achievement of Swaraj rests entirely and solely with us. At the same time, I do not, nor so far as I am aware do you, exclude, the possibility of a settlement with the Government under proper conditions. Such settlement, however, can only relate to principles, and can have nothing to do with the convenience or safety of individuals. In a body of co-workers, you can dual's In a body of co-workers, you cannot make distinctions between man and man, and the humblest of them is entitled to the same protection at the hands of the leaders as the most prominent. Scores, if not hundreds, of our men have willingly gone to gaol for using language far less strong than that indulged in by the Brothers. Some at least of these could easily have been saved by giving a similar

(Continued on page 12.)

INDUSTRIAL WAR.

ANOTHER DISPUTE THREATENED

NATIONAL STOPPAGE FEARED

ENGINEERING NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

On the eve of the hoped for settlement in the coal stoppage, another great industrial dispute seems about to break out. Negotiations between the engineering employers federation and Trade Union representatives with regard to the proposed wage reduction have broken down and national stoppage is threatened on Thursday, when the employers' notices for reduction of wages will come into operation. Over a million and half of men are affected.

CABLE RIGHTS IN YAP ISLAND.

JAPAN'S OFFER TO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent states that Japan has offered the United States equal cable rights in the Island of Yap.

(Continued from Column 1.)

was compatible with the fulfilment of the British pledges to the Arabs, was attempt to build up an Arab state around Bagdad.

THE SHEREEFIAN SOLUTION.

Mr. Churchill, after paying a tribute to the war services of the Shereefian family, said that Feisul would arrive in Bagdad in about ten days. If he were acceptable to the people then a solution would be reached which would offer the best prospect of a happy outcome. He could not see that there were any primary or directly strategic interests concerning India in holding Mesopotamia. The defence of India could better be conducted on its own strategic frontier. Mesopotamia was strategically not of critical importance. Our policy was to reduce our burden, whilst discharging our obligation and building up a government which would always be a friend of Britain, and he might add of France. They leaned strongly to the Shereefian solution. They also gave able assistance to Hussein and the Shereef of Mecca, whose states had been grievously affected by interruption of pilgrimage, in which our Mahommedan countries were deeply interested. If these plans were successful, an Arab state might be installed in Bagdad and he hoped that a period of comparative tranquility might be achieved.

AIR FORCE.

Referring to the air force, Mr. Churchill said that the Government's confidence in the air force had increased as months had passed as a substitute for military forces. Arrangements were being made for aeroplanes to fly regularly across the desert between Bagdad and Cairo, instead of dismantling and sending them by sea. He counted upon friendly sentiment in the desert, and, as the object of the air force was to maintain peace, further arrangements might be made to fly certain number of commercial aeroplanes with mails and possibly passengers. This incidentally would afford a most valuable link in the chain of imperial communication and might ultimately result in shortening the communications with India, Australia, and New Zealand.

SIR P. COX'S DUAL FUNCTION.

With regard to Kurdistar, which disliked the prospect of an Arab Government and wished autonomy under British administration Sir P. Cox would perform the dual function as between the Kurds and Irak, somewhat analogous with that of the High Commissioner for South Africa between the Union and Rhodesia and the native territories.

ESTIMATE AGREED TO

The supplementary estimate for the Middle East Department of the Colonial Office was Ultimately agreed to the motion by Mr. Esmond Harmsworth for reduction of a million sterling was withdrawn without debate.

EMIR FEISAL'S CANDIDATURE

SPECIAL CONGRESS CALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.

Reuter is informed by their Hedjaz representative in London that the object of the special Congress which is about to assemble in Mesopotamia is to enable the representatives of people after full discussion to express their views on their form of Government which they think will best serve the need of the country. In response to enquiries from adherents of Emir Feisal, the British Government has stated that it will place no obstacle in the way of his candidature as ruler of Mesopotamia and if he is chosen he will have British support. Emir Feisal has accordingly decided to proceed to Mesopotamia and is expected to leave Jeddah on June 15th.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE

GANDHI NOT TO GIVE EVIDENCE

Asked by a press representative if he would be appearing before the Military Requirements Committee as a witness in response to the invitation extended to him, Mr. Gandhi stated that he had already written to the Committee, intimating his inability to appear before it, as being a non-cooperator he could not participate in its proceedings.

COMMERCIAL FLYING IN BRITAIN

AT ITS LOWEST DURING LAST HALF YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 14.

A White Paper, containing the Air Ministry report on civil aviation, says that commercial flying in Britain was at its lowest ebb during the six months up to March 1921, but it has substantially improved since subsidies have been introduced. The development of Imperial Air routes is progressing. A site has been purchased for an aerodrome at Malta and arrangements have been made with the Sudan Government to keep up aerodromes on the Cape to Cairo route. The main trunk route will be prepared in India between Rangoon and Bombay via Calcutta and Allahabad.

DOMINIONS CONFERENCE.

SMUTS ENTERTAINMENT REDUCED TO MINIMUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

In view of the exacting nature of work before the Dominions Conference and a desire, which is shared by all the Premiers to return home as early as possible, the entertainment of General Smuts is being reduced to the minimum. As previously arranged Sir Thomas Smartt will speak at the Empire Development Parliamentary Society's dinner to-night, while General Smuts will attend the Empire Parliamentary Association's dinner on June 24th, the League of Nation's Union dinner on June 29th, East African Campaigner's dinner on July 1st, also London South Africans' dinner, the date of which has not yet been fixed. It is considered in well informed quarters that it is unlikely that the Premiers will attend the opening of the Belfast Parliament in view of their wish to finish work of the conference without delay.

Speaking at the New Zealand luncheon Mr. Hughes said that the coming conference marked a new epoch in imperial relationship. Not merely the defence of the Empire and foreign policy must be considered, but domestic and economic problems like employment, wages and housing.

FARROW'S BANK CASE.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

The Farrow's Bank trial was resumed today. The King's Counsel Mr. Cecil Whiteley, opened for defence in a two and half hour's speech. He said that the offence of Farrow and other two defendants was that they believed they were doing what was within the law and in the interests of shareholders and depositors. Whiteley stated that Farrow had been ruined financially and possessed only a hundred sterling. Generosity of his friends had enabled him to be defended. Nobody was at present able to prove the value of the bank's properties. All evidence was that the defendants acted on bona fide valuation. Farrow still held that the bank would be able to pay all the depositors twenty shillings in pound. Farrow, giving evidence, said he welcomed the opportunity of attempting to vindicate his honour. If he had done anything wrong it had been done unknowingly and in the interests of the shareholders.

COALITION M. P.'S WARNING TO GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

A hundred and fifty Coalition members of Parliament, mostly Unionists, have sent a memorial to Mr. Chamberlain strongly protesting against the Government's practice of spending public money before a sanction of the Commons has been obtained and declaring their intention of voting in future against any unauthorised expenditure unless they are fully persuaded that such emergency expenditure is unavoidable and that it will be submitted to a sanction of the Commons at the earliest possible moment.

ROCKFELLER REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

Dr. Vincent, Director of the Rockefeller foundation, and two members are now in London, conferring with the representatives of the Colonial Office on the subject of tropical diseases. It is hoped that the foundation will assist in further research work by means of grants.

Mr. Churchill presided at the Government dinner at the Carlton Hotel, last night in honour of the visitors.

HOW TO WIN SWARAJ.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY EXPLAINED.

MINORITIES TO BE PROTECTED.

MR. GANDHI AT VILLE PARLE.

In spite of the bad weather and rains the people of Ville Parle were able to gather in large numbers on Sunday to welcome Mr. Gandhi and present him with their contribution towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The meeting was held in a pandal which was erected overnight, but it was unable to withstand the heavy rains which were falling and the people sitting inside it were drenched to the skin. But both men and women bore the inconvenience without any grumbling. The volunteers themselves had erected the pandal and every one had worked at it. The people of Ville Parle had been able to collect about Rs. 10,000 for the fund and more money was collected on the spot during the meeting by Mr. Gandhi. All classes had contributed their mite towards the fund and at the meeting Parsis—men and women—were conspicuous by their presence.

Mr. Gandhi in the course of his speech elucidated some points which had been raised at the previous day's meeting of Parsis and said that the first duty of large communities was to guard the interests of the smaller communities in this country; that was in fact the first principle of Swaraja, and should be always kept in the forefront.

Mouhna Abdul Kalam Azad who made an impassioned speech referred to the Hindu-Moslem unity and said that through that unity alone they would reach the goal which they always kept before themselves. While the Moslems would not fight other Mahomedans if they invaded the territory of the British—and India was British territory now—they would fight against their own co-religionists if India were invaded after it came into the possession of Indians. Moslems would even fight the Khilafat people if they invaded this country and they would not join them. Even going further he said that Moslems would consider it their bounden duty to defend Hindus at the sacrifice of their lives, if India were invaded by other Mahomedans. He made an eloquent appeal for Hindu-Moslem unity and also unity between all the communities in this country.

MR. PATEL.

Mr. V. J. Patel said if Indians could not do their duty in regard to the mandate of the Congress Committee which had met at Bezwada, he was afraid they would not be able to attain Swaraja this year. He would not say that as soon as they had collected one crore of rupees and members and twenty lakhs of charkhas they would get Swaraja. These were only the sinews of war and their success or failure would depend on their success in collecting these materials. Once the public had done their duty and handed over the money to their leaders the burden of attaining their object developed upon their leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpatrai and others. But until that time they had to do their duty by their country. He asked them to do what they had to do first and then shift the burden from their shoulders on to the shoulders of their leaders. By suffering and work alone would they fit themselves for Swaraja. Without suffering it was impossible to get the object they had so much at heart.

MR. CUVERJI DESAI.

Mr. Cuverji Desai in welcoming Mahatma Gandhi said, Ville Parle considered itself most fortunate in having been afforded the opportunity of welcoming Mahatma Gandhi who had inspired in the hearts of the people so much love and freedom. Mahatma Gandhi had inspired in their hearts a passionate love for their country. They had been told in their scriptures that where there was Dharma there was victory, and he was sure, therefore, that victory would be theirs. He would inform them that they had collected the funds by means of contributions from the richest to the poorest, from the lowest to the highest. All communities had paid their tribute—Parsis, Hindus, Moslems and Christians. With so much enthusiasm inspired in their minds, he had every confidence that the sum of one crore of rupees would be collected before the end of the current month. He was sure that the order of Mahatma Gandhi would be obeyed by them. In Ville Parle itself they had 400 members of the Congress and they had introduced about 75 charkhas in their household. He prayed God that He would give them strength to fulfil the task which had been placed before them by the Congress. He again thanked Mahatma Gandhi for honouring them with a visit.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi said the people had been sitting in the mandap for more than an hour. He was thankful to them for erecting the Pandal, in the erection of which the rich and poor of the place had taken a hand, and in this he saw the sure foundation of Swaraj. He was grateful to them for all they had done in welcoming him. He was highly pleased that in the collection of the funds all classes and communities had taken part—Hindu and Moslems and Parsis. Therein lay the secret of Swaraja. He, however, appealed to his sisters and brothers to give him all they had to give to the fund. India was working for a "*Dharmaraja* and a *Nitiraja*, and Indians were going to follow the right path, the straight path and the honest path. He was extremely sorry he was so very late in coming to the meeting but the fact was that his motor broke down on the road and he had to collect Rs. 50,000 from Mr. Velji Lakhamsee Napoo on account of Mandvi Ward. He hoped the people of Ville Parle would contribute a like amount for the Tilak Fund.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

Mahatma Gandhi then referred to the meeting of Parsis and the questions he had been asked there. He said he would explain several points more fully this time. He was told that there was unity between the 23 crores of Hindus and 7 crores of Moslems and that between them the 80,000 Parsis would suffer. It was the duty of the communities, who were in a majority, to safeguard the interests of the minorities and look after them, and that was the first principal of Swaraja which they had to keep in view. The majorities should not neglect the interest of the minorities. Then one Borah gentleman had written to him that he (Mr. Gandhi) was only naming the Memons and not the Borahs and he had been asked whether he suspected the Borahs. To that he would say that he had not meant that at all. He had used the word Memon for the whole of the Mahomedan community and not for any particular sect. He would mention in that regard that a Borah gentleman had taken him to his house and presented him with a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the Fund. He, however, deprecated all such doubts and suspicions towards each other, and so long as they entertained any such feelings towards their sister communities Swaraja would never be attained by them.

He had been asked at the previous day's meeting whether they should not wear mill-made cloth. To that question his answer was that mill-made cloth was for the poorest and the rich and well-to-do people should wear the Khaddar. If they could not do that they would not get Swaraja. Another Parsi gentleman had asked him as to what he would do in case they were attacked by Japan and other nations. His answer was that man was a selfish creature and if the Japanese found that they could not sell their goods to the Indians, and that they did not use them at all, India would not be of any use to them. If Indians did not care to use foreign made things what use would India be to the Japanese?

He then introduced Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad as a great man among the Mahomedans and as one wielded much influence among them. He was capable of doing immense good to the two communities and he hoped they would listen to him after the collections were made.

Volunteers were then sent among the audience for collections and large amounts were collected. A cow which was presented by the milkmen of Ville Parle was then auctioned and it fetched Rs. 525 the purchaser being a Marwadi gentleman Mr. Nardayal Laxman.

MAULANA ABDUL KALAM AZAD.

Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad then expressed his great satisfaction at the enthusiasm displayed by the people and the interests taken by them in the Swaraja movement. He congratulated them on their patience in sitting there in the pandal for more than one hour in the drenching rain. He wanted to tell them that it was not only now that he was encouraging the Hindu-Moslem unity. He had been interesting himself in this for the last ten years. When the Moslems wanted some concessions, he had been interesting himself in this, since he told them that they should first of all unite with their Hindu brethren and make friend with them and be their brothers. Every Moslem and every Hindu had now made up his mind that they should live in a brotherly way and that they should love each other. They should be united in every thing and not a single Mahomedan or Hindu should have any but the most friendly feelings for each other. In their unity lies the strength of this country.

BOGEY OF FOREIGN INVASION.

They must have heard many stories about Afghanistan and the Kabulis and he wanted to make the position of Mahomedans clear in that regard and remove all the misunderstandings that had arisen. His Hindu brethren should put away all thoughts that if Afghanistan invaded India the Moslems would help them in any way. They must never think that Moslems would join Afghanistan against the Hindus. Their religion had told the Moslems that they should not join and co-operate with those people who wanted to put down and destroy the Khilafat and also destroy their religion. They were also told that it was the duty of Mahomedans to consider those as their friends who helped them to maintain the Khilafat intact; Moslems had to treat all such friends as their brothers. Therefore, as the Hindus had helped the Moslems in their Khilafat question, leaving aside all their own interests, their personal prejudices, the Moslems of India would ever be grateful to their Hindu brethren and would never forget them. He would go further. Let them leave the Afghans out of their consideration entirely.

REAL—NOT SHAM UNITY.

Even if the Khilafat Moslems wanted to invade India, Indian Moslems would strongly oppose such a thing. They would not stop at that. They would ask their 23 crores of Hindu brethren to step aside and let the Moslems settle the quarrel, and with swords in their hands they would fight the invaders, if necessary. He would say this also that while Mahomedans would fight against Moslems, if they invaded their territory, the Moslems of India would not fight the Mahomedans if they invaded the territory of the British—and India was now a British territory. If any one invaded India it would not be the duty of Mahomedans to fight them, but if they killed one Hindu, ten Mahomedans would readily sacrifice their life for him and defend him. He wanted to make his position quite clear to them and remove all misunderstandings. The greatest need of the country at the present time was perfect unity between the Moslems and Hindus and the other communities. By unity alone they would win Swaraj. Standing together united they would win Swaraj for India. (Loud cheers.)

The meeting then terminated.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

PICKETING IN GIRGAUM WARD.

As previously announced the picketing in the Girgaum District, under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee began on Wednesday the 15th instant. Hindus and Mohamedans have enrolled themselves as volunteers and are working under the supervision of Messrs. Hadaf, Sanzfiiri, Pore and Padbidri. The Volunteers are given saffron coloured pattas of the Girgaum District Congress Committee and Gandhi caps.

Before the volunteers started on their mission Messrs. Hadaf, Pore and Pujari delivered short speeches and throughly explained to them the principle of non-violence violence.

At present the volunteers are working in Khetwadi, Falkland Road and Golpitha. The work is carried on peacefully and satisfactorily.

The public should help the movement by enlisting their names as volunteers in the Girgaum District Congress Committee. It would also be very helpful if other District Congress Committees in Bombay start similar movement in their own districts.

LIQUOR CONTRCTOR'S METHODS.

PLEADER GUTTAL ASSAULTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 15.

Mr. Guttal B.A., LL.B., pleader while peacefully picketing yesterday at 8 p.m. was severely beaten by lathi by the servants of a Parsee contractor under the very eyes of the contractor. Mr. Guttal is completely bed ridden. The contractor's servants are unnecessarily provoking respectable gentlemen and volunteers by assault, stone throwing and foul language in presence of their master.

DUTIES ON YARN ABOLISHED

WANKANER ENCOURAGES HAND-WEAVING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, June 19.

The Wankaner State has abolished duties on yarn to encourage the hand-weaving industry.

The non-official inquiry committee appointed by the Kathiawar Political Conference will begin work of taking evidence at the Wadhawan Camp from the next week.

DR. CHOLKAR'S CASE.

ORDERS TO BE PASSED ON THE 25TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, June, 17.

On the thirteenth day of his arguments Mr. Abhyankar concluded his address.

In reply, the Government Advocate, Mr. Dick, argued that there was no criticism against Government actions in the accused's speech, but that it was mainly directed to substitute a parallel Government and it was mainly intended to create dis-affection towards the present Government.

Orders as to whether charges should be framed or not will be passed on the 25th instant.

"PRATAP" DEFAMATION CASE

PANDIT MALAVIYA AS DEFENCE WITNESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAE BARELI, June 18.

In the Pratap defamation case to-day the cross-examination of Mr. Basoo Kismay Ray, Vakil was concluded. Mr. Daniel, steno typist of the Deputy Commissioner, was examined to attest the post mortem report of the Civil Surgeon and Lalla Khandialall Mukhia of Bazar and Pandit Jaudunath Prasad to attest the inquest reports of the two dead bodies by Dr Misrawith Messrs. Jagnath Prasada and Ajodhia Prasad on behalf of the defence. They were cross examined by Messrs. Hamid Ali Khan Ahmed and Bhagwati Prasad on behalf of the prosecution. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya has informed the Court that he would conveniently present himself as a defence witness on the 9th July.

A European while passing along Dhurruntola Street at Salcutta on Saturday, was asked by a Hackney Carriage driver whether he wanted a gharry. On his replying that he wanted a taxi the European gentleman was attacked by the driver, who was joined by a number of drivers and syces from a neighbouring stand. The gentleman was knocked down and his gold wristlet was removed. Police have arrested eight men.

EXPORTS CREDIT SCHEME.

SIR. P. L. GRAEME.S APOLOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The following Communique has been issued:—

In the House of Commons on the 17th instant in reply to a question by Sir Gilbert Wells asking why India had been excluded from the operations of the new exports credit scheme, Sir Phillip Lloyd Graeme, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, replied as follows:—

"I should be very sorry if the exclusion of India from the new export credit scheme gave rise to any misunderstanding in India or that anything I may have said should be regarded as a reflection on the merchant community in India. I can at once assure the honourable friend that the exclusion is due solely to situation arising out of the recent economic conditions. The falling off of the demand for Indian produce due to general depression in trade and in especial to the economic disorganisation of Central and Eastern Europe has brought about temporarily an adverse balance of trade for India. The exchange value of rupee fell very rapidly last year and the situation has been aggrevated by a falling off of the international demand for commodities and the drop in prices. There has been consequently a serious accumulation of stocks in Indian ports and at the distributing centres of the country. In these circumstances His Majesty's Government do not think it desirable to include India at present in the exports credit scheme but the situation will be carefully watched and should a demand arise which cannot be sufficiently met through the ordinary machinery for financing trade I shall be very glad to consider the matter again at a later stage."

THE EXCHANGE DEADLOCK

DELHI PIECE-GOODS DEALERS SUGGEST "GIVE AND TAKE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 17.

A special general meeting of the Delhi Piece Goods Association was held last evening to find a way out of the present deadlock in the piece goods trade. Among the resolutions passed was one disapproving the hasty resolution of the Indian Merchant and British Shippers and calling upon them to arrive at a settlement in a spirit of compromise. The resolution further recorded its appreciation of those who by cutting their loss have squared up their accounts and have followed the policy of "give and take".

THE WEATHER

MONSOON ACTIVE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 19.

The monsoon has been again active in the Peninsula and the Central parts of the country and a slight depression has formed in the Bay, off Orissa. The Western depression is passing away. The rainfall has been nearly general in the Lower Burma, Orissa, Chotta Nagpur, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Hyderabad, and local in Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, East Punjab, Bombay Deccan, and Coorg. Few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Kashmir and Gujerat.

The chief amounts were:—Tavoy one and half inches, Mergui, Moulmein and Rangoon two, Bassein, Kyaukpyu three, Sibsar two, Sibasgar one and half, Calcutta one, Saugor Island and Sambalpur two, Cuttack three quarters, Chaibasa four, Gaya, Roorkee and Benares a half, Ambala a quarter, Simla three quarters, Indore three, Akola one, Khandwa three, Hoshangabad, Panchmari two, Saugor one and a half, Jubbulpore and Chanda one, Bombay one and half, Ratnagari and Marmagoa three, Karwar one, and half, Belgaum two, Parbani one, Nizamabad three and Mercara two.

Forecast:—Increase in the east of the Central Provinces.

ARAB RUNS AMOK IN JAFFA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

A Cairo message states that following upon an Arab running amok in the street of Jafa, an affray started in which two Jews were killed and seven wounded. Order was quickly restored.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Exchequer returns from April 1st to June 11th show that the receipts amounted to £161½ million sterling and expenditure to £238¾ millions, compared with £272½ millions and £252 millions respectively, for the corresponding period of the last year.

Reuter learns from an Azerbaijan source that an agreement for confederation of the Trans Caucasian republics of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia, which has been signed, provides for conclusion of a military defensive alliance.

A Berlin message states that it is learned from Oppeln that the Interallied Commission has suspended operations for re-establishment of order in Upper Silesia, owing to the refusal of the German Self Defence Corps to evacuate the districts they have occupied.

A Washington message says that the House of Representatives has passed the Porter resolution.

Replying to a question at the lecture on Japan at the National Liberal Club, Ambassador Hayashi said he did not doubt that Japan's reply to any proposal by the American President for a conference regarding the reduction of armaments would be favourable.

The Canadian Premier Meighen has arrived in London to attend the Imperial Cabinet.

Mr. Churchill has accepted the Chairmanship of the Imperial Communications Committee.

HARMING THE REPUTATION.

ACCUSED FINED

A PANCHGANI CASE.

Sorab B. Vakil of Panchgani

v/s

1 hSanker Umaji Khatik
2 Narhari Ramchandra Khatik and
3 Shantaram Tukaram Khatik

all of Panchgani.

Offence Under Sec. 500 Indian Penal Code.

The following are some of the extracts from the judgment in criminal case in the Court of the Magistrate first class Wai.

The story as alleged by the complainant is in short as follows;

The complaint is in charge of the Hospital for Consumptive called "Dalkeith" at Panchgani. He is one of the Magistrates on the Panchgani Bench of Magistrates, he is the President of the Panchgani Municipality. The accused are some of the butchers licensed, by the Panchgani Municipality to sell mutton at Panchgani. As the accused were found charging a rate higher than the sanctioned rate and to be not keeping sufficient quantity of mutton, the Municipal Committee decided to cancel the license of the accused on the 11th January 1920. A fresh license was issued to one Karim Usuff of Mahableshwar. It was by the Municipal Committee's decision that the accused were discontinued as mutton licensees. The accused, however, were under the impression that it was, mainly though not wholly, through the complainant's efforts that they were deprived of their license. Thus they submitted a petition (Ex. H. No-H) to the Commissioner C.D. as controlling authority over the Municipality, complaining among other things of certain matters in the following words.

1. "Dr. S. B. Vakil abusing his authority as President, issued a notice in the evening of the 11th January 1920 each of us abruptly prohibiting us from killing sheep although the Municipality had received from us in the morning the slaughter house dues for that day."

2. "And alleging what was not a fact that we were not keeping sufficient mutton for sale or that we were selling it at the rate higher than what was allowed by the license".

3. "Our monthly bills against this hospital amounted to Rs. 200 and our constant complaint against Dr. S. B. Vakil was that payment theroof was always delayed for nearly two months."

4. "It has now come to our knowledge that the president has recently granted a further increase of one anna i.e. six annas per pound to the said monopolist (as against four annas at which we were permitted to sell) and he did so shortly after he induced the said monopolist to buy a ramshackle two seater motor car (worth not more than Rs. 200 and which is absolutely out of order), for no less a sum than Rs. 1,200 soon after buying it, the monopolist who never wanted it has been trying to dispose of it but in vain".

The Complainant thinks that the imputations in the above passages concerning him were made by the accused intending to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that they would harm the complainant's reputation. Specially he lays stress on the last passage wherein the accused indirectly hinted that the complainant received bribe from the new licensee.

The imputation is that the complainant granted increase to 6 as. per lb. from 5 as. and he did so shortly after he induced the said monopolist (Karim Usuf) to buy a ramshackle two seater motor car worth not more than Rs. 200 for no less than Rs. 1,200. This in other words means that the complainant got a profit of Rs. 1,000 from the new license and in return for that the complainant, as President of the Municipality increased the rate of mutton from 5 annas a lb. to as. 6 per lb.; that in clear terms means that the complainant took a bribe of Rs. 1,000 for the increase in rate granted to Karim.

The most important point is whether the accused intended to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm the reputation of the complainant.

Under the circumstances I find the accused Shanker Umaji, Narhari Ramchandrao and Shantaram Tukaram guilty of offence under Sec. 500 I. P. C. and I convict them under the same section. I direct that each of the accused should pay a fine of Rs. 51, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment of three weeks each. Out of the fine if realized I direct that Rs. 74 should be paid to the complainant, Sec. 545 Cr. P. Code after the period of appeal.

Thus the relation between the complainant and the accused helped perhaps by some leaders of the party against the complainant was anything but friendly. The result in one way is good viz., that it brought to light certain actions of the President Mr. Billimoria another councillor of the Municipal Committee, got the same concession as to the rate of mutton, as the President himself. These things are not desirable and ought to have been avoided as Mr. Drury would have done. From the facts revealed and from the admissions made by the President and Mr. Billimoria, I am led to think that the Municipal matters are not going on as well as one would desire. Wai 21st May 192-.

Sir G. Lloyd received the Raje Saheb of Akalkot at Government House on Sunday the 19th June.

The Government of India announce that scholarships for the purpose of obtaining veterinary diplomas in the United Kingdom with a view to subsequent appointment of scholars to the Imperial Branch of Civil Veterinary Department will be received upto the 30th June and that the age limit is raised to twenty-five years on that date. Qualifications, namely an honours degree in Science remains the change.

The Bank of Colombo suspended payment for Saturday, as it is defendent in the High Court for recovery of Rs. 19,500 representing half the cheque for Rs. 39,000, value of a race prize drawn by a minor in the Galee Gymkhana Club.

SIND SWARAJ COLLECTION.

A LAKH AND A QUARTER.

A NON-CO-OPERATIONIST SENTENCED TO A YEAR.

From Our own Correspondent.

HYDERABAD, June 18.

The collections for the Tilak Swaraj Fund in the province of Sind now amount to one lakh and twenty-five thousands. In the district of Hyderabad alone the collections amount to one lakh. The total membership of the Congress Committee within the district being four thousand including five hundred ladies chiefly enrolled during the recent visit of Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudhrani. The number of spinning wheels working in the district under the control of the Congress Committees is 826. The total number of wheels introduced in the district by the movement including those working independently of the Congress Committees must be between two to three thousands at least. A census is being gradually taken.

PANDIT GANGASHANKER.

Pandit Gangashankar, a non-cooperation propagandist was yesterday proceeded with under section 108 before the district magistrate of Thar and Parkar district. He did not defend himself stating in his written statement that he regarded it his duty to preach disaffection. On his declining to find surety he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. He cheerfully accepted the sentence. He is only 23 years old.

MADRAS NEWS.

SWARAJ COLLECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 18.

Mr. Ramnaraiu Iyengar, Minister of local Self-Government, has on hand at present schemes for improvement of communications in rural areas and also for extension of medical relief among the rural population. He is elaborating proposal for training medical subordinates for coping with this work.

The Vice-President of the Madras Labour Union informs that the representatives of various political bodies in Madras have proposed to help the strikers by offering them spinning wheels in thousands and handlooms. Workmen of the Buckingham Mills are forced to strike work on Monday next.

Consolidated report of the Congress work in Madras (Tamil provinces) published shows that total numbers of lawyers reported to have suspended practice is 36. Four of the above, it is stated, have become journalists and two merchants and the others are engaged in Congress work. About hundred students who withdrew from schools, have also become Congress workers. Collection in provinces so far for the Tilak Swaraj Fund total Rs 27,735. The charka has made considerable progress and the temperance movement is pushed on vigorously without any trouble or violence as yet. The question of untouchability is mentioned to have definitely become part of the non-cooperation propaganda.

SWARAJ FUND COLLECTIONS.

WOMEN'S MEETING.

A women's meeting, under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, will be held at the 22nd instant at 4 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall.

Since Mahatma Gandhi bases his movement of Swarajya on Khadi and in deference to his wishes, Atiyabegum F. Rahamin, Chief Secretary of the Sabha entreats all her sisters to go to the meeting entirely if possible—and if not, partially at least—draped in Khadi that day, and at any rate not to fail to bring their offering in a 'Khadi Potli'.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GHATKOPAR

RS. 65,000 FOR SWARAJ FUND

A public meeting of the residents of Ghatkopar was held on Sunday the 19th instant at 8 a.m. at the bungalow of Sheth Hirachand Vanechand Desai.

The secretaries read out the report of the contributions for the Tilak Swaraj Fund in honour of the Mahatma's visit there on 15th instant. The public contributions approximately of Rs 47,000 along with Rs. 4,500 collected at the time of the Mahatmaji's visit on Wednesday and Rs. 8,400 the proceeds of the sale of Khilafat Notes and Rs. 600 by way of the sale of "Swaraj Fund Tickets" and Rs. 5,000 approximately for ornaments collected, make up a really creditable total of Rs. 65,000 for the purse to the Mahatmaji. Out of these Rs. 40,000 together with the petty collections of Rs. 4,300 and ornaments have been handed over to the Mahatmaji on the spot and the balance will be despatched to him after realisation of all collections.

A previous balance of Rs. 600 nearly, out of the contributions collected for the welcome to Mr. Jhinna and others some time back was unanimously voted to be utilised in making up the deficit for expenses for which a separate contribution was called forth.

The services of Sheth Parmanand Rattanji who with his unique devotion and selfless exertions made the function, a brilliant success and those of Mr. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensi were duly appreciated and a vote of thanks passed for them. After thanking other functionaries the public were exhorted to take to Swadeshism and as a result, we may count among the new recruits to the Swadeshi cause, the leading gentry of the place particularly Sheth Parmanand Rattanji, Sheth Hirachand Vanechand Desai, Sheth Prabhudas Vallabhdas, Sheth Dullerai Vanechand and others.

The Sessions Judge of Bhagalpur on Saturday, concluded the hearing of a case in which twenty tenants of Mr. Grant, a European zemindar, were charged with rioting, unlawful assembly and grievous hurt. Both the assessors found the accused "not guilty." The judgement has been reserved.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

RUPEE LOAN.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN INVESTORS.

The Government of India announce the issue of

(I) FIVE-YEAR and
(II) TEN-YEAR

SIX PER CENT. BONDS

(Income-tax Free)

Issued at par and repayable at par in 1926 and 1931 respectively.

War Bonds 1921 and **1922** will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the **BONDS.**

The **Bonds** will be open for cash subscription from 20th June to 30th July inclusive.
1921 War Bonds will be accepted for conversion up to 29th October.
1922 War Bonds will be accepted for conversion up to 15th September.

The **Bonds** may be purchased on application at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India, or at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, or Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, or of the Accountants-General, Madras, United Provinces, Punjab and Burma, or at any Government Treasury or Sub-Treasury, or at any Post Office conducting Savings Bank business.

Full details of the terms are given in the Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 1680-F, dated the 6th June, 1921, copies of which are obtainable at any of the above mentioned places.

THAT APOLOGY!

(Continued from page 9.)

apology and undertaking, and yet it never occurred to any one to advise them to do so. On the contrary, their action was applauded by the leaders and the whole of the non-co-operationist press. The case, which more forcibly than any other comes to my mind at the moment, is that of Hamid Ahmad, who has recently been sentenced at Allahabad to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. Is there any reason why this man should not be saved? I find Maulana Mahomed Ali pays him a high tribute in his Bombay speech of the 30th May. What consolation this tribute will bring to Hamid Ahmad from a man similarly situated who has saved himself by an apology and an undertaking, I cannot say. Then there are so many others rotting in gaol who have committed no offence, and a great many more already picked out for the same fate. Is it enough for us to send them our good wishes from the safe positions we ourselves enjoy?

"The Viceroy in his speech has made it clear, that the only definite result of the several interviews you had with him, is the apology and the undertaking from the Brothers. You have also made it quite clear in your subsequent speeches, that our campaign is to go on unabated. It seems that no point involving any principle has been settled, except what needed no negotiating on either side, viz. that there is to be no incitement to violence. I do not say that in this state of things there should have been no treating with the Government, though much can be said in support of that view. When it was found that the game had to be played out, it would have been quite legitimate for two such honourable adversaries as yourself and Lord Reading to agree to the rules of the game, so as to avoid foul play on either side. These rules would of course apply to all who took part in the game, and not to certain favoured individuals only. The most essential thing was to agree upon the weapons to be used. While certain local Government profess to meet propaganda by propaganda, they are really using repression of the worst type. Many other similar points would, in my opinion, be proper subjects of discussion, even when no agreement could be arrived at on the main issue.

"I hope you will not misunderstand me. I yield to none in my admiration of the sacrifices made by the Brothers, and consider it a high privilege to have their personal friendship. What has been preying upon my mind for some time past is, that we, who are directly responsible for many of our workers going to gaol and suffering other hardships, are ourselves practically immune. For example, the Government could not possibly have devised any form of punishment, which would cause some of us more pain and mental suffering, than sending innocent boys to gaol for distributing leaflets, while the author remained free. I think the time has come, when the leaders should welcome the opportunity to suffer, and stoutly decline all offers of escape. It is in this view of the case that I have taken exception to the action of the Ali Brothers. Personally I love them."

Misapprehension.—The letter breathes nobility and courage. And those very qualities have led to a misapprehension of the situation. The unfortunate utterance of the Viceroy is responsible for the misunderstanding.

The apology of the Brothers is not made to the Government. It is addressed and tendered to friends, who drew their attention to their speeches. It was certainly not given 'at the bidding of the Viceroy.' I betray no confidence, when I say that it it was not even suggested by him. As soon as I saw the speeches, I stated, in order to prove the *bona fides* of the Brothers and the entirely non-violent character of the Movement, that I would invite them to make a statement. There was no question of bargaining for their freedom. Having had my attention drawn to their speeches, I could not possibly allow them to go to gaol (if I could prevent it) *on the ground of proved incitement to violence.* I have given the same advice to all the accused, and told them that if their speeches were violent, they should certainly express regret. A non-co-operator could not do other wise. Had the Brothers been charged before a Court of Law. I would have advised them to apologise to the Court for some of the passages in their speeches, which, in my opinion, were capable of being interpreted to mean incitement to violence. It is not enough for a non-co-operator not to mean violence: it is necessary that his speech must not be capable of a contrary interpretation by reasonable men. We must be above suspicion. The success of the Movement depends upon its retaining its absolute purity. I therefore suggest to the writer and to those who may think like him, that the whole principle of Non-co-operation has not only not been 'given away' as the writer contends, but its non-violent character has been completely vindicated by the Brothers' apology, and the case therefore greatly strengthened.

Who is free?—What, however, is galling to the writer, is that whilst the Brothers have remained free, the lesser lights are in prison for having spoken less strongly than they.

That very fact shows the real character of non-co-operation. A non-cooperator may not bargain for personal safety. It was open to me to bargain for the liberty of the others. *Then* I would have given away the whole case for non-co-operation. I did not bargain even for the Brothers' liberty. I stated in the clearest possible terms, that no matter what the Government did it would be my duty on meeting the Brothers to advise them to make the statement to save their honour.

Unconditional Honesty.—We must 'play the game,' whether the Government reciprocate or not. Indeed, I for one do not *expect* the Government to play the game. It was, when I came to the conclusion that there was no honour about the Government, that I non-co-operated. Lord Reading may wish, does wish to do right and justice. But he will not be permitted to. If the Government were honourable, they would have set free all the prisoners, as soon as they decided not to prosecute the Ali Brothers. If the Government were honourable, they would not have caught youths and put them in prison, whilst they left Pandit Motilal Nehru the arch-offender free. If the Government were honourable, they would not countenance bogus Leagues of Peace. If the Government were honourable, they would have long ago repented for their heinous deeds, even as we have for every crime committed by our people in Amritsar, Kasur, Viramgam, Ahmedabad, and recently in Malegam. In entertain no false hopes or misgivings about the Government. If the Government were tomorrow to arrest the Ali Brothers, I would still justify the apology. They have acted in the square, and we must all do likewise. Indeed, in as much as the Government are still arresting people for disaffection, they are arresting the Ali Brothers.

The writer is, again, not taking a correct view of non-co-operation in thinking, that non-cooperators, who are in gaol, are less fortunate than we who are outside. For me, solitary confinement in a prison cell, without any breach on my part of the code of non-co-operation, or private or public morals, will be freedom. For me, the whole of India is a prison, even as the master's house is to his slave. A slave, to be free; must continuously rise against his slavery, and be locked up in his master's cell for his rebellion. The cell-door is the door to freedom. I feel no pity for those who are suffering hardships in the gaols of the Government. Innocence under an evil Government must ever rejoice on the scaffold. It was the easiest thing for the Brothers to have rejected my advice, and embraced the opportunity of joining their Comrades in the gaols. I may inform the reader, that when during the last stage of the South African struggle I was arrested, my wife and all friends heaved a sigh of relief. I was in the prisons of South Africa, that I had leisure and peace from strife and struggle.

It is perhaps now clear, why the non-co-operation prisoners may not make any statement to *gain their freedom.*

Disaffection a Virtue.—To illustrate the dishonourable character of the existing system of Government, I have two telling instances before me. Principal Gidwani, the Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat Vidyapith, has received a summons from Madras to answer the charge of disaffection, in connection with a speech delivered two months ago at Bezwada. There is no question of incitement to violence, as the charge itself would show. The Section 124A under which Mr. Gidwani is charged, runs: "Whoever.....attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished....." No one preaches hatred or disaffection towards the King. The disaffection, which Mr. Gidwani must have preached, the Ali Brothers are preaching ceaselessly. No one, perhaps, excels me in harbouring and promoting disaffection towards it. Indeed, I hold it to be the duty of every good man to be disaffected towards the existing Government, if he considers it, as non-co-operators consider it, to be evil. Having decided not to prosecute the Ali Brothers, the Government should have stopped all prosecutions except for violence. But under the existing system of Government, even an ex-Lord Chief Justice of England cannot prevent a divorce between profession and practice, unless he tears himself from his environment, and supersedes the corrupt traditions of a corrupt system.

Afflicted Sindh.—A friend sends me the following graphic description of the realities of repression in Sindh:—

"The Commissioner in Sindh has issued a confidential circular asking the Mukhtiarkars to start a counter-agitation against N.-C.-O. The Mukhtiarkars in some places are taking strange steps to check N.C.O. Besides adopting the frank and open method of starting Anti-N.-C.-O. Committees, to which one may not take objection, they have at some places asked the people not to allow the Non-co-operation propagandists to lodge with them, and have asked the Panchayats to prevent people from attending their lectures. Cases have actually happened, in which the propagandists, after they had lodged at a place (Badin), were asked by the host to leave. At Khipro, in Thar Parkar district, a lecturer, while at some distance from the town, was assaulted by a masked man who did no touch his money, but pulled him down from the camel and struck him with a heavy stick. He took away his Swaraj banner and shawl, leaving the watch and money untouched. It is known all over the district that the assault was instigated by a well-known official, but owing to the terrorism of the police which prevails there, people do not come forward to give statements. Things are worse in the Sakkar district. About three weeks ago, the Sakkar Distric Conference was held at Ubauvro at a distance of 10 miles from the railway station. The deputy collector of the division told the gharriwallas not to give their carriages to the wearers of Gandhi caps. The gharriwallas dared not incur the displeasure of the deputy collector, and they consented to this through fear. When the President, Mr. Virumal Begraj, Mr. Mulchand, a non-co-operating pleader of Sakkar and others arrived at the station from Sakkar, no carriages were available. A bullock cart driver, who in the end agreed to take them received a beating from a police Jamadar, and so he also declined to go. The President and others had to walk about a mile in the sun to reach a neighbouring village, where the Panchayat got them conveyances which brought them to Ubauvro in the heat of the day. At Ubauvro, the people would not come to the Conference, as they had been told that in their absence their houses would be broken into. Arrangements were therefore made by the volunteers of the Conference to patrol the town while the people attended the Conference. During the Conference, a Mahomedan backed up by the C. I. D. officials insisted on speaking, but would not say on what resolution. When after all allowed to speak, he attacked one of the workers present in offensive language, but people bore with him patiently. After a short time, another, without any provocation, fell upon two volunteers, and belaboured them and two neighbours with blows and shoes. The persons assaulted did not retaliate. Throughout the Conference, the organisers were living in constant apprehension of an outbreak of violence, but in spite of the persistent efforts of the agents of the officials, their incitement to violence proved futile. The gharriwallas refused to take the Conference delegates even on the return journey. At Mirpur Mathelo, where the party got down on the way, Moulvi Taj Mahomed was openly insulted by some of the officials present at the meeting, but he and the audience bore these insults without retaliating by word or deed. Things are daily growing worse in the district since the Conference. The Mukhtiarkars that side have been holding meetings of Mahomedans and telling them that the Hindus were beguiling them and deceiving them. The Mahomedans have therefore been openly telling the Hindus that if they lodge the non-cooperators with them, they (Mahomedans) would commit thefts in the houses of Hindus. In one village, the Congress party got down at the local temple. Soon after, about 30 Mahomedans armed with lathis surrounded the temple, saying that they were waiting to beat the lecurers. In the end, the temkeeper persuaded the party to leave by another door. At Ghotki, Mr. Choithram Valecha, the young Secretary of the Sakkar Congress Committee, was surrounded by about 30 or 40 Mahomedans armed with lathis. He stood calmly, prepared to receive the beating. At this, a number of young Hindus came up to Mr. Valecha and sat down quietly by him. The local Hindu Panchayat, becoming aware of the situation sent men for Mr. Valecha and the two or three other Congress volunteers accompanying him. When they went to the Panchayat, the 30 or 40 armed Mahomedans followed them and sat in the Panchaya meeting. They said that hey wanted to beat Mr. Valecha. The Panchayat appealed to Mr. Valecha to leave the town. He replied that he would leave the town, when he had finished his work there, and not before. The Panchayat seeing him firm, asked the Mahomedans to leave, so that it might proceed with its work. The Mahomedans only laughted in return, refusing to leave the meeting. After fruitlessly waiting for one hour, the Panchayat saw no alternative but to persuade Mr. Valecha to leave the town accompanied by about 40 Hindus, who saw him off at the station. No step has been taken by the higher officials, so far as we know, against any one of those who have adopted these methods of threatening, coercion, actual violence and threats of violence to prevent the message of the Congress being carried to the villages. Are these the methods, with which Lord Reading or Sir George Lloyd wishes to fight the Movement?"

The last sentence is evidently a friendly hit at me. It is to remind me, that I have said some complimentary things about Lord Reading and Sir George Lloyd. My compliments stand notwithstanding these revelations. They prove the essence of my charge against the system, that is, makes the best of administrators powerless for good. Sir George, probably, has as much influence over the Commissioner of Sindh, as he has over a street urchin. He has to fear the former, and can, if he wishes, even frighten the latter. The great fee of Lord Reading's is to invite Mr. Thompson of the Punjab fame to accept a higher post, and succeed in inducing him to condescend to do so. Sir George Lloyd, where he can personally supervise, shows himself to be tactful and yielding as a rule. Lord Reading can procure nalitatives, as in the case of just wents on at. But Si George will not resign, becalse the Commissioner of Sindh says he is as good as Governor Lloyd. Nor could Lord Reading resign, because the officials in the plains laugh at his intentions to do justice. Both honestly believe, that without them, things might at least have been worse. Non-co-operation has stepped in, to show to all who care, that they may not flirt with evil and hope to do good. When the basis is evil, a superstructure of good adds strength to evil. It would be wrong to blame such administrators, because they fail, for they fail in spite of themselves. Our non-co-operation will open their eyes to the depth of the evil that is in the system, if we will discriminate between the system, and its administrators, all of whom certainly are not bad.

But all this academic discussion about the merits and demerits of administrators, can bring little comfort to the Sindhi sufferers. In tender my congratulations to them for their courage and patience under very trying circumstances. If they continue to suffer patiently and bravely, the end will be brought nearer by this unbridled and unscrupulous repression. We must try, by patient endurance, to win over to us our misguided countrymen, who become easy tools in the hands of unprincipled officials. Gradually, as in other parts of India, so in Sindh, the villagers will shed the fear of the officials, and welcome Congress and Khilafat men as their real friends and deliverers. If we have faith, presently it will become impossible to play the Mahomedans against the Hindus and *vice versa.*

Khadi in Temples.—Foreign cloth has made such encroachments upon our life, that we use it even for sacred purposes. Thus I noticed the use of foreign cloth for the decoration of idols in Puri and Ayodhya, and indeed in almost all the temples I have visited. Even the sacred thread is not always hand-made. It refreshes me, therefore, to find a correspondent from Sindh sending the news, that Acharya Gidwani of the Gujarat Vidyapitha was the first, when he recently visited Sindh, to present a *khadi* cover for the Granth Saheb instead of foreign silk which is usually presented. I hope, the good exampl will be followed by all devotees and foreign cloth replaced in all temples by *khadi.*

A Parent's Duty.—"This year, my third son aged 21 years has passed his B.A. with honours at an enormous expense. He does not wish to enter Government service. He wants to take up national service only. My family consists of twelve members. I have still to educate five boys. I had an estate which has been sold to pay a debt of Rs. 2,000. In educating my three sons, I have spent all my earnings and all this in the hope, that my third son would secure the highest degree in the University, and then try to retrieve the position I have almost lost. I had expected him to be able to take up the whole burden of my family. But now I am almost led to think that I must give my family up to ruin. There is a conflict of duties on the one hand and motives on the other. I seek your careful consideration and advice."

This is a typical letter. And it is the universality, almost, of the attitude, that set me against the present system of education years ago, and made me change the course of the education of all my boys and others with (in my opinion) excellent results. The hunt after position and status has ruined many a family, and has made many depart from the path of rectitude. Who does not know, what questionable things fathers of families in need of money for their children's education have considered it their duty to do. I am convinced that we are in for far worse times, unless we change the whole system of our education. We have only touched the fringe of an ocean of children. The vast mass of them remain without education, not for want of will but of ability and knowledge on the part of the parents. There is something radically wrong, especially for a nation so poor as ours, when parents have to support so many grown-up children, and give them a highly expensive education without the children making any immediate return. I can see nothing wrong in the children, from the very threshold of their education, paying for it in work. The simplest handicraft suitable for all, required for the whole of India, is undoubtedly spinning along with the previous processes. If we introduced this in our educational institutions, we should fulfil three purposes, make education self- supporting, train the bodies of the children as well as their minds, and pave the way for a complete boycott of foreign yarn and cloth. Moreover, the children thus equipped will become self-reliant and independent. I would suggest to the correspondent that he should invite all the members of his family to contribute to its upkeep by spinning or weaving. Under my scheme, no child is entitled to education, who does not spin a minimum quantity of yarn. Such families will acquire a prestige for self-respect and independence not hitherto dreamt of. This scheme does not exclude a liberal education, but on the contrary brings it within the easy reach of every boy or girl, and restores literary training to its original dignity by making it primarily a means of mental and moral culture, and only secondarily and indirectly a means of livelihood.

M. K. G.

THE MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

A BRAHMIN'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 18.

In his opening address at the Birthday session of the Mysore Representative Assembly to-day at the Council Hall the Dewan after welcoming the members in highly felicitous terms explained the various circumstances which had brought about the present peculiar financial position in the state despite drastic retrenchment measures. The unfavourable seasonal conditions while decreasing the revenue returns had raised prices with consequent rise in the cost of services. The Dewan optimistically observed "The present stringency, although it has caused embarassment, has in no way adversely affected stability of our financial position." The Dewan referred to the immediate necessity of meeting demands of capital works, such as the Kannambadi project and Bankipore Iron Works, in order that these might be brought to a stage of yielding revenue. The Dewan then dwelt at length on the proposed new loan for Rs. 108 lakhs and appealed for active cooperation of the public. He earnesty hoped that every subject of His Highness the Maharaja would consider it a patriotic duty to make the loan a thorough success. He concluded his speech with an appeal for co-operation in developing the resources of the state. Vernacular interpellations then followed and many Brahmin members of the Assembly withdrew the subjects standing against their names in the agenda as a protest against the recent orders of Government relating to the conducte of proceedure in the Assembly.

U. P. FOREST DEPARTMENT.

PERSONNEL OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

The Governor in Council has approved the constitution of the Board to advise Government of the United Provinces on administrative questions, concerning Forest Department. The Government have nominated Mr. H. M. R. Hopkins, C.S.I. as President and Messrs. H. G. Billson, E.A.H., Blunt and V. N. Mehta as members of the Board. Four non-official members will be elected by the Legislative Council.

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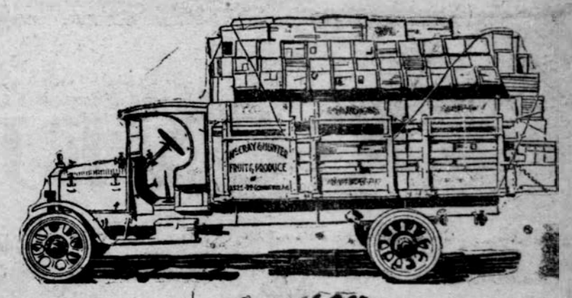

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

THE VAISHNAVA CREED.

"Early History of the Vaishnava Sect." By Mr. Hemachandra Rayachandhuri(M.A. (Published by the University of Calcutta).

In this small book of a hundred and seventeen pages, Mr. Hemachandra Rayachandhuri of the Calcutta University has collected much valuable material from which he has succeeded in tracing the origin and growth of the Vaishnava Creed. The Historicity of Shri Krishna—or as the author calls Him Krishna Vasudeva, is also handled with remarkable cleanness. It is true, the author says in his foreword, that "Vaishnavism like other orthodox Indian Creeds has received but scant attention the hands of scientific historians "though it was the religion of Heliodorus, of the Gupta Emperors, of Ramanuja, of Kavira, of Chaitanya and of Tukarama." The author's attempt, therefore, to throw light on the rise and expansion of this important religion is worthy of praise as it helps us in re-constructing the history of Indian religions from the mess into which some of the Westerners had thrown it. It is a notorious fact that the mischievous meddlirtg of numerous interested Christian travellers and missionaries has unsettled The accepted notions about the origin and history of Indian religious sects. Mr. Rayachandhuri ably deals with the misleading conclusions of these interested critics and shows by indisputable evidence how those conclusions are incorrect. For the purpose of his arguments, Mr. Rayachandhuri does not rely on quotations frot doubtful texts from religious or literary works but on those authentic materials fo ancient and modern history, namely, in scriptions from all available genuine move nents, especially those on store and metal. In thus being guided by the unerring evi dence afforded by Archaelogy, the author has undoubtedly followed the unfailin t st of historical material which Colebrook has laid down in his Essays. (Vol. II. p. 2.3) "In the scarcity of authentic materials for the ancient and even for the modern history of the Hindu race, importance is justly attached to all genuine monuments and especially to inscriptions on store and metal." Now the authentioity and genuineness of the famous Besnagar Column Inscription none can doubt. This inscription was found in Gwalior territory and is one of the most remarkable epigraphic records ever discovered in India and as the author says, "its importance in the History of Vaishnavism cannot be over estimated." Th's inscription conclusively proves that the Bhagavata sect existed in the 2nd Century B. C. and that the object of their worship was Vasudeva "the God of Gods," whom the author identifies by the inherent evidence of portions of this inscription taken with other texts, with Sri Krishna, the son of Vasudeva.

The learned author places the age of Shri Krishna before the closing years of the 9th Century B. C. and certainly before Gautama Buddha and his conclusions that the Bhagavata religion, the parent modern Vaishnavism arose in the Mathura region, that its founder was a scion o the Vrishni branch of the Yadava clan and disciple of the Rishi Ghora Angirasa, himself a priest of the Sun, are all based on a wealth of authority that coincides on most points with the tradtionally accepted version of the History of Sri Krishna.

But the early Bhagavata Religion was more or less a philosophic acceptance of the creed of the Upanishads, and it fell to the lot of the latter day Saints and Teachers to bring it to the height of Soul-stirring appeal to the people of India by its insistence on Bhakti or Devotion and Soul-Surrender. The Religion developed into an uncompromising Monotheism or worship one Supreme Being, recognised as one in Essence, though known by variou names like Vishnu, Bhagavat, Narayan or Hari—the unborn and eternal, th Creator and embodiment of immortality and described also as the father, the mother, nay, even as eternal preceptor of the universe! The rapid survey which the Author makes of the history of the northern and southern Vaishnava saints is all too brief and leaves us with a poignant desire to know more of this great religion and its teachers, of whom India is justly proud. In any event, the author has given the reader of this little Book ample food for thought. He who wants to dig deeper may very well follow in the wake of the texts and references freely quoted herein. We only regret that the vast materia's gathered had to be cramped up within the narrow compass of a few pages thus handicapping the literary merits of the author. We however hope that others with greater leisure and freer scope for their pen will take up the work where the author has left it and give Indians the stirring message of Vaishnavism in fuller measure.

REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

Laws Affecting the Rights and Liberties of the Indian People: (from Early British Rule): Compiled and Annotated by A. K Ghose: With an Introduction by Eardley Norton: Mohun Bros. Publishers 31/2 College Street Market, Calcutta. Price Rs. 7-8. 275 pp.

This useful and timely publication contains the full text of all the repressive laws now in force in this country. The author draws public attention to he departure the Indian Government has consistently and systematically made from the spirit of the Royal messages and proclamations and from the principles upon which the rights of a British citizen are based. The Punjab massacres and the horrors of the martial law regime during the Viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford have brought home to the public the great dangers of the executive's arbitrary powers depriving citizens of their rights, freedom, and lives. Mr. Norton who was one of the Counsel who were prevented from entering the Punjab for defending accused persons writes a short but spirited introduction. He says: "No government can displace ancient and well grounded landmarks of British Justice without planting the seeds of revolutionary hatred. It was less the substantial provisions of the Rowlatt Act which provoke the resentment of every educated Indian than the decision to place alleged offender under the discretion of a government empowered to remove all aids to legitimate defence in a Court of Law. It will take time to restore the lost credit of the higher officials in India. That time will never arrive of the Viceroy does not retrace his predecessor's legislative steps. There must be no further trifling with the rights of all accused persons to a fair, open, and impartial trial. A trial where the prisoner is not permitted to know what the witnesses have previously deposed to in the Magistrate's Court, nor what they propose thereafter to say, is not fair. A trial in in the precincts of a jail is not open. A trial before judges specially nominated is not impartial. Each defect is a trespass on the principles of English Law: each is a mockery of morality." The first act cited in the book is the E. I. Co. Act 1780 which places the Governor-General in Council beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Bengal State Offences Regulation 1804 is fully commented upon as it provides for the immediate punishment of certain offences against the State by the sentence of Courts martial: that is, the declaraion of Martial Law in British India. In the course of an elaborate note the compiler cites various authoritative pronouncements, legal and constitutional, which conclusively prove that while the Courts are open martial law cannot be executed, and lay down the limitations governing the administration of martial law. So early as 1824 the Attorney-General Sir John Copley made it clear, in connection with the authority of the military to take away life in suppressing a riot in the island of Barbadoes, that the Governor should take especial care that magistrate should be present when the military are called upon for the purpose of suppressing a riot, and that they should act *in his aid and under his command*: and that a soldier is gifted with all the rights of other citizens and is bound to all the duties of other citizens. In view of the clear pronouncements from the beginning of the nineteenth century it is ridiculous for a minister of the Crown like Mr. Montagu to say in 1920 that a commanding officer of the rank of a British General did not know his duties and that a new martial law manual should be drawn up. The extracts from Dicey and Justice Stephen prove that an officer administering martial law is personally responsible for excesses or inhuman acts or illegal measures In the last century martial law was proclaimed by the British Government in Barbadoes 1805, 16; Ceylon 1817 and 1488; Demarara 1825; Jamaica 1831-2 and 1865; Cape of Good Hope 1834; and 1849-51; Canada 1837-38; Capalonia 1848; St. Vincent 1863; Cuttack (India)-1868; Malerkotla (in the Punjab) 1872; South Africa 1893-1901 and in the present century in the Punjab April 1919. With regard to the atrocities commited by some executive officers in 1872 in the Punjab the Government of India of the day wrote: "The one thing which cannot be permitted to any civil or military officer in any case whatever, is the regular assumption, of the office of the judge and of the legislator." This was forgotten in 1919. The regulation of 1818 which permits the Executive to depot persons without bringing them to trial is not commented upon. There is no note to the Press Act. The well-known 'Comrade' case and the judgment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins as well as the observations Sir Abdur Rahim in the "New India' case may with advantage be cited. We hope that in the next edition the compiler would make these additions, if this obnoxious act is not repealed in toto. The Defence of India and Rowlatt Acts are among the other acts reproduced, and the appendices contain the royal proclamations of Queen Victoria, King Edward, and King George and English acts such as the Magna Charta, Petition of Right, Habeas Corpus Act, and Bill of Rights. The book is neatly printed and its get-up is good.

SANTA SOPHIA.

Saint Sophia and Constantinople, by Doctor Michael D. Volonak's. Hesperia Press London 1920. Price 3 Shillings.

This little book is written by a Greek doctor to convince the British public of the necessity of handing Constantinople over to the Greeks, so that the Church of Santa Sophia might again become a place of Christian worship. He writes of the 'perfidy, corruption and cruelty' of the Turks, without evidently realizing that from the dawn of history his own people, the Greeks, have been notorious in the eyes of the world for these very qualities! Look at Ancient Greece and at the Byzantine Empire! Are such words as "treachery, corruption' and gross 'immorality' sufficient for describing them? If the Ottoman Turks sometimes massacred their subjects, did not the Byzantine Emperors indulge in that pastime ten times more than they did? Then the good man tries to make out that the task of Constantinople under the Greeks was to 'resist the encroachment of barbarism upon civilization!' Pray, who was civilized in Europe then outside the Byzantine Empire? The writer himself acknowledges on another page of this book that the whole of Europe was then plunged in barbarism! If we admit for a moment that the Turks behaved brutally towards the Greeks on capturing the city in 1453, we also ask, 'How did the Western Europeans behave when they took and sacked the city, during the Fourth Crusade?" We give the answer in the author's own words here:—

"Insult was added to cruelty, rapine and plunders of every kind occurred during this capture of the wealthy city, so terrible that we refrain from describing the events.'

Why should the Cathedral of Santa Sophia be freed from its present masters? we ask the author. If he replies that because it was originally built for Christian worship, then we immediately say that the Mosque of Cordova should likewise be taken away from the Spaniards, because it was originally built for Mohmedan worship!

V. B. M.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

"Elementary Chemical Calculations"—by Mr. K. N. Kini, Lecturer in Science, Government Collegiate School, Bangalore. This little book contains a series of carefully selected problems in Elementary Chemistry with a few typical ones worked out. The experimental values obtained by eminent chemists, including Indian, are freely utilised and the science students of Indian universities will find the work of considerable help to them in their studies. There are a number of appendices, containing logarithms, average pressure and temperature at important places in India, density of gases, international atomic weights etc.

"PANCHRAJ."

This popular Hindi monthly magazine, conducted by Seth Kachardas Ka'antri of Nasik, commenced its seventh year of existence last month with the addition of several attractive features. As its title indicates, it is mainly a comic journal, and always contains a number of funny cartoons, but serious topics are also discussed in the journal. The "Panchraj" is a Marwadi journal and by its enlightened and patriotic writings it is rendering valuable service in popularising Mr. Gandhi's movement among the Marwadis. We wish the journal a long career of usefulness to the country.

YOUNG CITIZENS' QUARTERLY.

We have received a copy of the second number of Vol. 1 of "The Young Citizens' Quarterly"—a magazine started by the Young Citizens' Council, Bangalore, India, for the "sociological advancement of young citizens between the ages of 18 and 35, to improve rationalism amongst them and rouse them to intellectual endeavours." and edited by Mr. D. Rama Rao—one of the members of the Executive Committee of the Council. The aims and objects of the promoters of this magazine are very ambitious. And the magazine a praiseworthy and judging from the present issue a promising enterprise of its kind undertaken by an enlightened body of young enthusiasts for the amilioration and uplift of themselves and their contemporaries in this country. We wish the promoters success in their noble mission.

The publication of this improved and en The Karachi Handbook and Directory 1921-22 larged handbook of Karachi, is quite in keeping with the awakening of Karachi to the immense possibilities of its advancement and improvement. This hand-book not only gives the public an account of Karachi's past and present history, but also contains some anticipations as to her brilliant future, made by several persons who are not only closely following her history for the last half a century but have also played a part in making that history.

Messrs. Cassell have just published Mr. H. G. Wells's new book, "The Salvaging of Civilization," together with "The Wages of Labour," by Mr. William Graham, M.P., analysing the present wages system in England, as well as the various schemes for altering it, and attempting to forecast the new industrial structure now being born.

The Professor of International Law at Harvard, Mr. George C. Wilson, has prepared for publication through Messrs. Little Brown, of Bolston, U.S.A., a work entitled "The First Year of the League of Nations."

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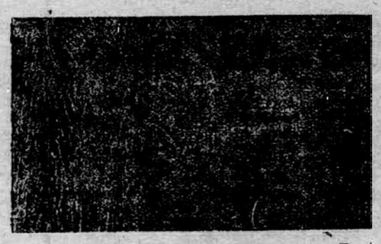

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